## Mechanical Account

OF

# POISONS,

In Several

# ESSAYS.

BY

#### RICHARD MEAD, M.D.

Coll. Mcd. Lond. & R. S. S.
Physician to his MAJESTY.
The FOURTH EDITION Corrected.



#### LONDON.

Printed for J. BRINDLEY, Bookseller to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the Feathers in New-Bond-Street. MDGCXLVII.

Medianical Actions

10

# POLECHIE

E min dani

# ESARBE

BIGHARD MEAD, M.D.

All the same attention of the same and the same

Title vo one

Royal Carried Control Control

# 鏇쑗豢豢豢豢豢豢<del>豢豢豢豢豢豢豢豢豢豢豢豢</del>

performance in phyllo, witten at

# ADVERTISEMENT.

lished in the year 1702. and reprinted with very sew additions, in 1708. I then really intended never more to trouble my self about it: but the demand for it having for many years been so great, as to tempt some Booksellers to print it twice or thrice, very incorrectly, in a piratical way (as they call it) without my knowledge; I have thought it right, both in justice to the public and myself, to give a new edition of it.

It will easily be believed, that after more than forty years (spent neither without study nor experience) I cannot be fond of a little

comes

A 2 per-

performance in physic, written at a time of life, in which the facts must, for the most part, be taken from other authors, and the reasonings upon them would often require more patient thinking, and a riper judgment. And therefore I make no doubt but the public always made great allowances upon this account, when they gave the book so favourable a reception.

In return to this kind usage, I have now taken some pains to reconsider my subject. Besides many other improvements, I have often from my theory drawn observations useful, as I imagine, in practice. Neither have I been asshamed, on some occasions, (as the Latins said) caedere vineta mea, to retrench or alter whatever I have judged to be wrong. Dies diem docet. I think truth never comes

comes fo well recommended, as from one who owns his error: and it is allowed that our first master, Hippocrates, never shewed more wisdom and greatness of mind, than in confessing his mistake, in taking a Fracture of the skull for the natural Suture (a); and the compliment, which Celsus (b) makes to him on this occasion, is very remarkable and just: More scilicet, inquit, magnorum virorum, et fiduciam magnarum rerum babentium. Nam levia ingenia, quia nibil babent, nibil sibi detrabunt : magno ingenio, multaque nibilominus habituro, convenit etiam simplex veri erroris confessio; praecipueque in eo ministerio, quod utilitatis causa posteris traditur.

<sup>(</sup>a) Epidem. lib. v. § 14. (b) Medicin. lib. viii. c. 4.

# vi ADVERTISEMENT.

I MIGHT however urge in my excuse, that as the notions I have retracted, regard chiefly the nervous fluid and its properties; so my new reasonings are founded upon experiments of electricity and attraction, applied to this fluid, which at the time of my writing were not The instructive Queries known. and Suppositions of Sir Isaac News ton, and the furprising electrical operations of Mr. Stephen Gray (c), improved by Monsieur Du Fay, at Paris (d), had not then inlightened the learned world

But there are here two additions, which I ought particularly to mention: the first is the Introduction. Having observed, that the action of poisons, though they are of very different kinds, is generally

(t) Vid. Phil. Trans.

<sup>(</sup>d) Vid. Memoires de l'Academie, 1733, 1734, 1737.

uniform; and also, that the animal spirits are first affected by it; I have thought it proper, as this opinion may seem somewhat strange and singular, to premise an inquiry into the nature of the nervous shuid, of which it must be owned that we know too little. And is, in a matter so abstruct and difficult, what I have advanced has more in it of conjecture than of demonstration, it may be allowed to be something

Quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra (e),

Whoever will pass a judgment upon fuch nice speculations, must take the whole scheme together. Truth is always a connected scheme; and inferences justly drawn not only illustrate, but confirm one another.

THE other addition is, "An anatomical description of those

<sup>(</sup>e) Horat. Epist. i. v. 32.

<sup>&</sup>quot; parts

#### viii ADVERTISEMENT.

" parts in a Viper and in a Rattle-" Snake, which are concerned in " their poison," by our great anatomist the learned and ingenious Dr. Nicholls. He having taken notice, that the Anatomical Observations on the Viper, by Dr. Areskine, in the first edition, were neither complete, nor in every point true, has been pleased to give a new anatomy of the whole head, not only of the common Viper, but also of that larger kind of it, the Rattle-Snake: that so those parts, which cannot fo eafily be feen in the smaller, may more distinctly appear in the bigger animal. How accurately he has performed this task, and how thoroughly he has explained the mechanism and offices of the feveral organs, any one may judge, who will compare his descriptions with the best of those, which have been hitherto made by other anatomists.

#### **\***

THE

# PREFACE

TO THE

#### FIRST EDITION.

O give an exact and particular account of the nature and manner of the action of Poisons, is no easy matter; but to discourse more intelligibly of them, than authors have hitherto done, not very difficult. One may without much pains shew their effects to be owing to Something more than the bare qualities of heat or cold; and discover the footsteps of mechanism in those surprifing phaenomena, which are commonly ascribed to some occult or unknown principle. But to unravel the springs of the several motions, upon which such appearances depend, and trace up all the symptoms te

to their first causes, requires some art as well as labour: and that both upon the account of the exquisite fineness, and marvellous composition, of the animal machine in which they are transacted, and of the minuteness of those bodies, which have the force to induce in it such sudden and violent alterations.

I HAVE attempted somewhat this way in the following Essays; in which I do not promise methodical and sinished treatises, but only some short hints of natural history, and rude strokes of reasoning: which, if put together and rightly improved, may perhaps serve to surnish out a more tolerable Specimen of the Doctrine of Poisons, than has yet been published.

THE first draught of this small piece I made some years since, entertaining

tertaining myself at leisure bours with experiments on Vipers, and other venomous creatures; examining now and then the texture of Arsenic, Mercury Sublimate, and the like malignant substances; turning over what authors had said on the several subjects, and making such remarks as from time to time occurred.

THESE continued inquiries made up at last three or four short discourses; which when I began to digest into order, the increase of business contracted the intervals of my spare time: and the diversion of such studies quickly giving way to the severity of more necessary labours, they were quite thrown by. Till talking not long since with Dr. Areskine concerning the Viper, I took occasion to review my scattered papers, and confirm my reasonings by new experiments. He very readily

B 2

dily offered me his Anatomical Observations. These I have put at the
end of the first Essay: which do not
promise a complete dissection of the
animal, but chiefly shew the make
of those parts, which are concerned
in the poison.

My design, in thinking of these matters, was, to try how far I could carry mechanical considerations in accounting for those surprising changes, which Poisons make in an animal body; concluding (as I think, fairly) that if so abstruse phaenomena as these come under the known laws of motion, it might very well be taken for granted, that the more obvious appearances in the same fabric are owing to such causes, as are within the reach of geometrical rea-Soning: and that therefore as the first step towards the removal of a disease is to know its origin; so be is likely likely to be the best physician, who, baving the same assistance of observations and histories with others, best understands the human occonomy, the texture of the parts, motions of the sluids, and the power which other bodies have to make alterations in any of these.

Nor indeed ought any one to doubt of this, who considers that the animal compages is not an irregular mass, and disorderly jumble of atoms, but the contrivance of infinite wisdom, and the master-piece of that creating power, who has been pleased to do all things by established laws and rules, and that harmony and proportion should be the beauty of all his works.

It were therefore heartily to be wish'd, that those gentlemen, who are so much afraid of introducing mathematical

matical studies, that is, demonstration and truth, into the practice of Physic, were so far at least instructed in the necessary disciplines, as to be able to pass a true judgment, what progress and advances may be made this way. They would not then perbaps decry an attempt of so much moment to the welfare of mankind, as vain and impossible; because it is difficult, and requires application and pains.

It is very evident, that all other methods of improving Medecine have been found ineffectual, by the stand it was at for above two thousand years: and that since of late Mathematicians have set themselves to the study of it, men already begin to talk so intelligibly and comprehensibly, even about abstruse matters, that it may be hoped in a short time, if those, who are designed for this profession, are

are early, while their minds and bodies are patient of labour and toil, initiated in the knowledge of numbers and geometry, that mathematical learning will be the distinguishing mark of a physician from a quack; and that he, who wants this necessary qualification; will be as ridiculous as one without Greek or Latin.

I HAVE, as to what regards the animal oeconomy, referred as much as I could to the works of Bellini, which have brought great light into the dark regions of Physic, and taught us to argue clearly and confistently, instead of amusing our selves with unintelligible words or precarious hypotheses. The Dissertations of Dr. Pitcairne, the honour of his profession in Scotland, are a convincing proof of the advantage of such a mechanical way of reasoning: nor could malice it self deny this, were B 4 not

not ignorance in confederacy with it, which will secure any one from being benefited by the most useful demon-strations.

NOTWITHSTANDING this I have been forced now and then to make digressions from my subject, to clear some doctrines nevessary to be known, which have not been explained by others. For indeed the data, from which we argue in these matters, are by many too few. Dr. Cheyne, the Author of the New Theory of Fevers, bas enumerated several particulars, in which the theoric part of Medicine still wants improvement. If these deficiencies were made good, we might with more ease proceed in our inquiries into human nature; and Should soon convince the world, that the most useful of arts, if duly cultivated, is more than mere conject ture, or base empiricism.

As

As to the authors I have made use of, who have treated of Poisons, I have quoted only those, who surnished me with matter of fact: for there are but sew originals; and very large volumes on this subject many times contain little more than a collection of vulgar errors.

I had once thought to have carried these searches farther; in particular, besides what is occasionally mentioned in the last Essay concerning infection in acute diseases, to have inquired into the nature of contagious and hereditary distempers. But the humour of scribling would not hold out; and some perhaps will say, 'tis well enough it did not: for I am not ignorant, how few I am like to please. If it be hard to think and write justly, 'tis harder yet to bring others to one's own taste; nor shall I be at all angry, if to many I have

#### xviii PREFACE.

I have afforded matter of satyr and invective: less wit suffices for these, than for the discovery of useful truths. They, who have no smattering of mathematical knowledge, are incompetent judges of what service I have done towards the improvement of the theory, or practice of medicine: and those, who are acquainted with these matters, will, it may be, think it something to talk intelligibly on such difficult and abstruse points. I neither want applause, nor fear censure: and therefore be the fate of these papers what it will, as they were first penned for my own satisfaction, and innocent entertainment; so I am resolved they shall never engage me in the trouble of quarrels or disputes.

London, 1702.



# CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

ESSAY I.

Of the Viper.

An Appendix, containing anatomical observations on the Viper and Rattle-Snake, and an account of some other venomous animals.

ESSAY II.

Of the Tarantula.

ESSAY III.

Of the Mad Dog.

ESSAY

ESSAY IV.

Of poisonous Minerals, and Plants.

ESSAY V.

Of Opium.

Y 4. 8 8 W

An Appendix, of Laurel-Water.

ESSAY VI.

Of venomous exhalations from the Earth, poisonous Airs and Waters.

Rance Snake, and on account



Of the Blad Iver.

of the Custon that there. Rould

## INTRODUCTION.

THOSE things, which are experienced to be in their whole nature, or in their most remarkable properties, so contrary to the animal life, as in a small quantity to prove destructive to it, are called Poisons: whether they are hurtful by being taken inwardly at the mouth, or communicated to the body externally by a wound.

This subject has afforded matter for great disputes among philosophers, in their inquiries into the frame of the world. Some have made it an objection to the goodness

#### xxii INTRODUCTION:

of the Creator, that there should be any fuch productions as Poisons in nature: on the other hand, Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and their followers, fond of magnifying their chemical art, tell us, that poisons are really defigned for other purposes than is commonly thought; they being indeed great medicines, when their concealed useful qualities are, by our study and labour, discovered and brought out of them (a). To prove this, they alledge that remarkable faying of the wise man (b): "God made not death, " neither hath he pleasure in the " destruction of the living, For he " created all things, that they might

" have their being; and the gene-

" rations of the world were health-

" ful: and there is no poison of de-

(b) Wisdom of Solomon, chap. i. y 13.

<sup>(</sup>a) Vid. J. B. Van Helmont opera, pag. 373.

#### INTRODUCTION. \*xiii

" struction in them, nor the king-" dom of death upon the earth."

As the knowledge of those minute philosophers, who find faults in the disposition of the universe, is generally too fuperficial; fo I doubt the reasoning against them of our adepts, whose fight is often dazzled by the light of their furnaces, will, in the present affair, appear too deep, and far-fetched. For it does not look like univerfal beneficence, to create fubstances, whose manifest and obvious qualities are noxious and destructive, though they may have other virtues which are falutary, but which are only to be extricated from them by deep fearches of art, and the torture of the fire.

-

e

1,

le

le

ıt

e-

1-

e-

73.

n

THE true state of the case seems to be this. The productions of nature

## xxiv INTRODUCTION:

nature of this kind, as to us, are often medicinal, either in the external or internal use of them; and experience, improved by reafoning, teaches us to prepare and apply them to various purposes: but they are also not only physic, but even food to some other animals, which, by natural instinct, devour them; and these themfelves afford not only good nourishment, but sometimes remedies to us. Little infects, which we think troublesome, are necessary to the life of wholesome birds and other creatures. Goats and quails are fattened by hellebore (c), starlings by hemlock (d), and hogs innocently eat henbane (e); all which we call poisonous. Many

(r) Lucret. lib. iv. 645.

(e) Sext, Empiric: Hypoth. Emp. i.

instances

<sup>(</sup>d) Galen. Simpl. Medic. Fac. 1. iii. c. 18.

### INTRODUCTION. XX

instances might be given of the like kind. Will any one say that the venom of the Viper is not made for our good, when without it (as will be observed in the following discourse) this reptile could not have been provided with those noble qualities, which render it effectual against some very stubborn diseases?

se

d

ls

es

But this question may perhaps seem more difficult with regard to poisonous minerals: as, for instance, arsenic, which we find to be diffused almost through the whole mineral kingdom. Now it must be observed, that this is not a perfect mineral, but an active substance made use of by nature in preparing several metals in the earth, which are of great service to mankind. It particularly appears to be so in the growth of silvers

#### xxvi INTRODUCTION.

filver, copper, tin and lead; the ores of all which contain, besides common sulphur, a great deal of arsenic: so that this, in the language of the chemists, may be called a mineralising principle. And the case will be found to be much the same in all natural productions of this kind.

In short, there is in the fabric of the world a great chain and dependency of things upon one another: and though our knowledge does not reach to every particular link of it, yet the farther we advance in the study of nature, the more we shall find that

Whatever is, is right (f).

But how much more would it ap-

<sup>(</sup>f) Pope's Essay on Man, Epist. i.

#### INTRODUCTION. xxvii

pear to be fo, could we look into the whole system of the universe, and fee the relation which our world perhaps bears to some of those innumerable others in the Immense Space, which the Almighty Being may probably have made dependent upon one another by established laws and order!

As to the text cited out of Solomon, the meaning of it is plain-ly this. "God created nothing

- " to be destructive to mankind,
- " but gave to all things their proper nature; and the produc-
- " tions of the world are whole-
- " fome. Even poisons were not
- " defigned to be hurtful, but for
- " good uses: for in all the earth
- " there are provisions made against
- " death."

S

f

e

e.

oe 0-

of

ener:

oes

ink

nce

ore

ap-

C 2 BEFORE pear

#### xxviii INTRODUCTION:

Before we proceed to particulars, it may not be improper to give a general idea of Poisons, to explain in what manner they act, and by what alterations made in our bodies they become so hurtful.

Now as to this, it will appear from the following discourses, that though Poisons are of different kinds, as well those which kill by wounds, as those which are taken inwardly; yet there is a great agreement in the manner of producing their effects: and that even internal poisons exert their force in a manner analogous to the external.

Venomous animals, when they bite or sting, inslict a wound, and instil

#### INTRODUCTION. xxix

instil into it a drop or more of liquor, which infects the fluid of the nerves, and by this means inflames the membranes: hereupon a swelling arises, sometimes to a degree of mortification, which spreads to the neighbouring parts.

substances, being Poisonous fwallowed, wound the nervous coat of the stomach. An inflammation ensues, which, according as the poison is of a greater or leffer power, is communicated to the contiguous coats; and in some cases, especially if it be of a mineral nature, ends in a perfect gangrene. For the difference between mineral and vegetable poisons lies chiefly in this, that the former are of greater force than the latter. eviltacie fits : in the hear

-liq siliq is C 3

hey and ıftil

pitations

0

in

t-

ar

at

ent

by

en

eat

ro-

ven

rce

ex-

#### XXX INTRODUCTION.

Bur in all accidents of this kind, whether the wound be outward or inward, the mischief does not stop at the part affected, but is carried farther, even through the whole body.

This is done by the great activity of the nervous fluid, one part of which being infected immediately taints all the rest: and thus the whole fystem of nervous expanfions is drawn into spasms and convulsions; which, according to the different offices of the parts to which the nerves belong, produce different symptoms. In the stomach and intestines, these spasms cause fickness, vomitings and gripes; in the brain, deliria, sleepiness and epileptic fits; in the heart, intermissions of the arterial pulse, palpitations

#### INTRODUCTION. xxxi

pitations and fwoonings; in the lungs, difficulty of breathing, with strangling and suffocations; in the liver, by the spasmodic contraction of the biliary ducts, the bile is returned into the blood, and makes a jaundice; in the kidneys, the same disposition of the urinary canals interrupts the fecretion of urine, and makes it quite irregular. In short, the animal occonomy is all disturbed; and though different poisons may shew their most remarkable effects in different parts, and these, according to the violence of the hurt, may appear in very different degrees; yet the fymptoms always make it plain, that the first bad impression is made upon the animal spirits.

I HAVE in another place shewn, from the manner in which persons

C 4 are

## xxxii INTRODUCTION.

are seized in pestilential severs, that is, with faintness, giddiness, palpitations of the heart, tremblings, etc. that the nervous sluid is likewise principally affected in these diseases; contagion being indeed a real poison (g).

IT will therefore be proper to inquire into the nature of this liquor: for I think no regard ought to be had to the immechanical notions of those authors, who imagine that there is no such thing in an animal body; and that musticular motion and sensation are performed only by the vibrations of the sibres of the nerves, without the intervention of any spirituous sluid.

<sup>(</sup>g) Vid. Discourse on the Plague.

#### INTRODUCTION. xxxiii

quently, wholly abody's contain a

THEY, who can fatisfy themselves with such a scheme, seem to have very little attended to what is transacted within us, in the effects of sudden passions of the mind; in the instantaneous translations of diseases from one part to another, as particularly in the gouty humour; and in the surprising changes, made sometimes in a moment, in the secretions of those liquors, upon which life depends.

But, to say no more, as the brain is manifestly a large gland, with a most exquisite apparatus for the separation of a liquor from the blood; this must, like all other glands, have an excretory duct; now the nerves are evidently contrived for this purpose, and consequently

of the series

#### xxxiv INTRODUCTION.

quently must always contain a proper subtile juice.

To proceed therefore; this fluid, fo far as we can discover by its effects, is a thin volatil liquor, of great force and elasticity; being indeed most probably a quantity of the universal elastic Matter, incorporated with fine parts of the blood, separated in the brain, and lodged in the sibres of the nerves. This is the instrument of muscular motion and sensation, a great agent in secretions, and indeed in the whole business of the animal occonomy.

By the universal elastic matter I understand that subtile and active substance, diffused throughout the universe, which our great philosopher,

#### INTRODUCTION. XXXV

pher, Sir Isaac Newton, supposes to be the cause of the refraction and reflexion of the rays of light, and by the vibrations of which light communicates heat to bodies; and which readily pervading all bodies, produces many of their actions upon one another.

I REFER, for the sentiments of this divine man, to his Opticks (b); but more especially to a most remarkable letter of his to the honourable Mr. Boyle, written many years since (i). Whoever thoroughly comprehends and considers what is delivered in these Pieces, under the form of Queries and Suppositions, will be let into some know-

(b) Qu. 23, 24.

ledge

prefixed to his works, pag. 70. which life is fince printed by itself.

#### xxxyi INTRODUCTION.

ledge of the secret springs of nature; and will then, I hope, be inclined to think, that I have not been wrong in endeavouring to introduce the same principles from the inanimate into the animated world,

It seems very reasonable, from that uniformity, which there is in the laws of nature, to conclude that the animal spirits are something of this kind: for there can be no greater presumption in savour of a scheme, than that it is simple, and of a piece with the known system of the universe,

Now, an active substance of this kind in the nerves must necessarily be very susceptible of alterations from other bodies of extreme minuteness and great force:

opbol

### INTRODUCTION. XXXVII

iabe

ot

n-

m

ed

肠

m m

in

iat

of

do

and

m

SF

e-

e-

K-

n

in like manner, as we see some chemical liquors, upon their first approach to each other, to fall into fermentations; the result of which is a compound mixture of a quite different nature, from what might have been expected from the fingle ingredients.

Thus the compound spirit of nitre put to oil of cloves will effervesce even to a slame: a sermentation being indeed no more than the attraction and repulsion of the particles of different bodies, when they come together.

By reflecting upon the phaenomena, which the experiments of late years made upon electricity (k)

have

<sup>(</sup>k) Philof. Transact. N° 366. 417. 422. 423. 426. 436. 439. 444.

# xxxviii INTRODUCTION.

have discovered to the world, and viewing the attractions and repulfions of the finest particles of electrical substances, any one may easily form an idea of this animal fluid, and of the excessive force and velocity with which it acts.

It is very observable, that the communication of electricity is much greater thro' animal than thro' inanimate bodies: that is, the elastic sluid passing thro' these meets with a greater quantity of the same matter in them than in the other; the solid animal sibres being more adapted to receive it. The experiment of the boy suspended on silk or hair Lines (1) is equally surprising and instructive, demonstrating this elastic spirit, even to

<sup>(1)</sup> Philosoph. Transact. No. 417.

#### INTRODUCTION. xxxix

our fight and touch. And if the nerves, as Sir Isaac Newton supposes, are very small, but solid, pellucid and uniform capillamenta, wrapt up in bundles; the glass tube rubbed by the hand, and its action with the elastic fluid, represent to us in some degree the nerves and the animal spirits lodged in them.

nd

1-

C-

a-

al

ce

ie

is

ın

le

ts

le

;

·e

ik

-

-0

r

Perhaps the profecution of such trials upon living creatures, may in time make us more acquainted with the laws and actions of this Impetuous Part, (as Hippocrates (m) calls it) in the animal machine.

molions, the kilose.

Ita res accendunt lumina rebus (n).

(n) Lucret. lib. i. \* 1110.

<sup>(</sup>m) Epidem. lib. vi. § 8. Τὰ ὁςμῶντα.

IT is sufficient to our present purpose, to have described the nervous fluid fo far, as to shew it to be fuch a one as is indowed with great activity and force, and therefore capable of receiving various alterations from other bodies, efpecially fuch as confift likewife of very subtile and powerful particles: and all poisons, we know, are of this kind.

I was of opinion, when I first wrote these Esays, that the effects of poisons, especially those from venomous animals, might be accounted for by their affecting the blood only: but the confideration of the fuddenness of their mischief, too quick to be brought about in the course of the circulation, (for the bite of a Rattle-snake killed a dog

dog in less than a quarter of a minute (0), together with the nature of the symptoms entirely nervous, induced me to change my fentiments For if, as Dr. Keil has computed (p), the velocity of the blood is more than five thousand times, lesser at the fortieth branch from the great artery, than it is in this artery before any ramification is made from it; how is it possible that the brain, heart, etc. should feel fo fudden a hurt, unless it were conveyed to them by a medium of much greater quickness? and this can be no other than the to the different cases, stirigh lemina active liquor, by which the mind

NEITHER is it amis, to add, that the observations I have

VOOR ATO SATE

indged .gegren risanair. Aqonolistatesta

#### kli INTRODUCTION:

made, if improved, may also af ford hints uleful in the cure of many diseases. For, though some of those distempers, which we call nervous, as particularly paralytic weaknesses, may be accounted for by irregular motions and obstructions of the animal fpirits only; yet many of them certainly must arise from ill affections of the spirituous Auid itself. It can, for instance, never be conceived that the furprifing appearances in phrenitical, maniacal, and melancholy diforders, P should be brought nabout without alterations, suitable to the different cases, made in that active liquor, by which the mind NEITHER is ighod and throws

THERE are many other cases, judged extraordinary, and not cafely to be explained, which depend almost

d

# INTRODUCTION: xliii

almost folely on the animal spirits.

I shall mention only one.

1

A

1

ôt

at

ts

ly

1877

sle

Hat

ind

tha

ifes,

ea-

end

does, by its own diforder, produce A SURGEON of great merit and experience, in a very useful book, lately published (q), has observed, that sometimes in gun-shot wounds, attended with a great laceration of the membranes, though things feem to go on well for some days; yet the patient is suddenly seized with convulsions in his face, which so fix the jaws that he cannot speak, though the senses are not impaired, and inevitably dies. It is, I think, very plain, that this dreadful symptom must be owing to the bad condition of the nervous liquor, which it is brought into by the tearing of the memto return to pollous:

D 2

branes

<sup>(4)</sup> Ranby, on gun-shot wounds, p. 72.

#### xliv INTRODUCTION.

branes, and which, notwithstanding the tolerable state of the blood, does, by its own disorder, produce fatal consequences.

And, as we see in the mentioned electrical experiments, how remarkably the subtile matter is altered in its motions and effects, even by the simple contact of other bodies; it must certainly be allowed, that when the same comes to be incorporated with the finest part of the blood, it will, according to the condition in which this is, make a sluid, elastic indeed, but at different times in a different degree, and therefore variously affected by external agents.

But to return to poisons: as the different state of the nervous fluid may in some measure alter their

### INTRODUCTION. xlv

their effects; so likewise these themselves, though really of the same kind, may yet so differ in their sorce and degree of action, as to be hurtful in various and seemingly different ways.

**1**-

w

1-

s,

of

be

es

est

d-

his

ed,

ent

af-

UOV

as

ous

lter

heir

UPON this confideration, the furprising stories related by authors, of the different deaths inflicted by Serpents of different kinds, particularly in Africa, are not at all incredible. I very well remember, that the learned Paul Herman, many years ago profeffor of botany in the university of Leyden, who had lived a great while in India, affirmed, that there were also in several parts of that country venomous creatures, of the fame kind with those described by the African historians, which killed by very dif-D 3 ferent

#### givi INTRODUCTION.

ferent effects of their poison: and that upon due inquiry into facts, he was convinced that the beautiful descriptions in Lucan (r) of the various species of Vipers, which Cato met with in the hot Libyan deserts, were not poetical fictions, but taken from nature. He had in his museum, preserved in spirit of wine, feveral of these very ferpents; particularly, the Aspis, called Nintipolongha Zeylanica, whose bite induced a deadly sleep; the Dipsas, or Situla Macassarica, which killed with an unquenchable thirst; and the Haemorrhous Macassaricus, the poison of which was immediately followed by haemorrhages from all the pores of the body.

<sup>(</sup>r) Lib. ix.

## INTRODUCTION: xlvii

d

s, |-

of

h

11

S,

d

it

r-

14

ſe.

ie

a,

1+

us

h

e-

ne

OR

feds of the particular kinds of For we must observe likewife, that although the first impression of the poison be made upon the nervous spirit, yet the whole mass of blood very quickly partakes of the hurt: not, I suppose, from any mixture of the venom with it, but from fuch a corruption of it, as an irregular circulation, interrupted fecretions, and stagnations in the smallest vessels, (the consequences of a vitiated nervous fluid) may naturally produce. Nor will this feem strange, fince such a compounded liquor, as the blood is, may certainly undergo any imaginable changes by alterations made in its motion only.

Thus much concerning the general action of poisons: the ef-MASSAD4 fects

# xlviii INTRODUCTION.

fects of the particular kinds of them, described in the following Discourses, will (at least in my opinion) be so many proofs of the truth of the doctrine I have advanced.

In partakes of the hurt: not, if inpose, from any mixture of the venom with it, but from such it is corruption of it, as an irregular circulation, interrupted factorions, and stagnations in the storic left vessels, the consequences of a visited from the story and the story of the correspondent story as the story of the correspondent story and the story of the correspondent story and the story of the correspondent story of

Trues much concerning the general action of poisons: the entree of YARZAD 4.

# Of the VIPER.

THE Viper has always been fo remarkable for its venom, that the most remote antiquity made it an emblem of what is hurtful and destructive. Nay, so terrible was the nature of these creatures, that they were very commonly thought to be fent as executioners of divine vengeance upon mankind for enormous crimes, which had escaped the common course of justice. Thus Herodotus (a) and Aelian (b) do both take notice that

3.5

<sup>(</sup>a) Lib. ii. cap. 74. (b) De Animalib. lib. xvii. c. 5.

Adders were facred among those masters of learning and superstition the Egyptians: that they affirmed of one fort of them particularly, that they were made to be ministers of the will of the gods, by averting evil from good men, and punishing the bad. Therefore the goddess Isis was represented with an Asp upon her head (c), to denote both her wisdom and power. And from her the Greeks and Romans honoured Minerva with the fame fymbol, as she often appears dressed in antique statues and gems. And Pausanias (d) observes of the Arabians, that they forbore to offer any violence to the Vipers, which were found near the Balfam-tree,

(d) Boetic. p. m. 303.

<sup>(</sup>c) Aspide cincta comas—Valer. Flace. Argonautic. lib. iv. ver. 418. Dextrâ laevâque sulcis insurgentium viperarum cohibita. Apuleius Metam. lib. ii. p. m. 240.

as reputing them holy. The footsteps of which superstition still remain among these people to this very day: for Vestingius (e) faw many of them take these creatures into their houses, feed them, and worship them as the Genii of the place. The same odd fancy obtains in the East-Indies: for the king of Galicut causes cottages to be fet up for ferpents to keep them from the rain, and makes it death to any that shall hurt one of them; thinking them to be heavenly spirits, because they can so suddenly kill men (f). A remarkable instance of such an opinion as this we have in the history of St. Paul (g), whom the people of Malta, when they faw the Viper leap

(g) Act. Apost. chap. xxviii.

<sup>(</sup>e) Not. in Alpin. de plant. Aegypt. cap. 14.

<sup>(</sup>f) Purchas's Pilgrimage, book v. chap. 12.

upon his hand, presently concluded to be a murderer; and as readily made a god of him, when, instead of having his hand instanced, or falling down dead, (one or other of which is usually the effect of those bites) he without any harm shook the beast into the fire: it being obvious enough to imagine, that he must stand in a near relation at least to the gods themselves, who could thus command the messengers of their vengeance, and counterwork the effects of such powerful agents.

I have fometimes thought that this might be the reason, why antiquity not only represented the first masters of Physic, Hermes, Aesculapius, Hippocrates, etc. in their statues and medals, with a Viper added to their figure, but also worshipped them under this form:

for diseases in those days, especially the most violent, plagues, fevers, etc. were in like manner, as these creatures, reputed the commissioned messengers of divine anger and displeasure (b). They therefore, who by their art could cure and stop the course of these, as they were supposed to do this by the particular leave and affiftance of heaven, so had honours paid to them accordingly; and this reprefentation was in the nature of an hieroglyphic character: for, as the learned Spanbeim observes (i), the Viper was a fymbol or emblem of professions of health and

nniwowing

<sup>(</sup>b) Cornel. Celf. praefat, in medicin. Morbos ait ad iram deorum immortalium relatos esse, et ab iisdem opem posci solitam.

<sup>(</sup>i) Divinae potentiae symbolum. Vid. Ezec-Spanhem. De usu Numismat. p. m. 125, 126, et 181, et seq.

Bur to say the truth, that, which the ancients made the symbol of health, does not seem to have been the Viper, but the innocent Snake or Serpent of that kind, of which Lucan speaks (k):

Vos quoq; qui cunetis innoxia numina terris Serpitis, aurato nitidi fulgore dracones.

And if so, the reason Macrobius gives for this custom may be a very good one; which is from the property all serpents have of casting their exuviae, or upper skin, every year, which makes them sit emblems or representations of health: the recovery whereof from sickness and diseases may justly be looked upon as the begining of a fresh period of life, and (as the

gently ST

<sup>(</sup>k) Pharfal. lib. ix. ver. 729.

throwing off the fenettus of these creatures seems to be) the renewing of age (1).

Be that as it will, certain it is, that such fond and superstitious fancies concerning the Viper, together with the mistaken opinion that sew of its parts were exempt from poison, did not suffer the ancients to make any curious inquiries into its nature by anatomy and experiments. And this is the cause of the many errors, they have delivered down to us in these points; which by gradual advances have since been rectified, and the inward make, properties, and general

<sup>(1)</sup> Ideo simulacris eorum [Aesculapii et Salutis] junguntur sigurae draconum, quia praestant ut humana corpora, velut infirmitatis pelle deposità, ad prissinum revirescant vigorem; ut virescunt dracones per annos singulos, pelle senectutis exutà. Saturnal. lib. i. c. 20.

tion of this animal, have been largely treated of, more especially Markedi (m), Charas (n), and Dr. Tyson in his Dissection of the Rattle-Snake (o), which is a larger species of the Viper, have taken pains on this subject, to whose discoveries what is yet wanting, we shall add at the end of this Essay.

THE symptoms, which follow upon the bite of a Viper, when it fastens either one or both its greater teeth in any part of the body, are an acute pain in the place wounded, with a swelling at first red, but afterwards livid, which by degrees spreads farther to the neighbouring parts; with great faintness, and a quick, though low, and sometimes

lotis] junguntur lig itae, disconum, quias,

<sup>(</sup>m) Offervazioni intorno alle vipere. u anal

<sup>(</sup>a) Nouvelles experiences fur la vipere qub

(b) Philosophical Transactions, bvol. wil.

N°, 144.

interrupted pulse, great sickness at the stomach, with bilious, convulfive vomitings, cold sweats, and fometimes pains about the navel; and if the cure be not speedy, death itself, unless the strength of nature prove sufficient to overcome these disorders: and though it does, the swelling still continues inflamed for some time; nay, in some cases more confiderably upon the abating of the other symptoms, than at the begining. And often from the small wound runs a sanious liquor, and little pustules are raised about it: the colour of the whole skin, in less than an hour, is changed yellow, as if the patient had the jaundice. uncar bas same out or

THESE mischiefs (altho' different climates, the season of the year more or less hot, the greater or lesser rage of the Viper, the animal

itself of a larger or smaller size, and consequently able to communicate more or less venom, the wound made deeper, in a part more nervous or tendinous, and therefore receiving more of the poisonous liquor, and the like circumstances, may variously high-ten or abate them, yet) usually discover themselves much after the same manner in all: unless the bite happen not to be accompanied with the effusion of that liquor, which is the main instrument and cause of this violent and shocking disturbance.

But before I proceed to inquire into the nature and manner of the acting of this juice, it may not be improper to take notice, that the true use of it is to perform an office of so great moment to the preservation of the individual, that without

without it this creature could not fublish.

For Vipers live chiefly upon lizards, frogs, toads, mice, moles, and the like animals, which they do not chew, but swallow down whole; in which manner they lie in the stomach, or if that be not big enough to receive them, partly in that, and partly in the oesophagus, which is membranous and capable of great distension; till by the salival juices of those parts, together with the help of the fibres of the stomach, and the contraction of the muscles of the abdomen, they are gradually diffolved into a fluid substance, fit for the nourishment of their bodies, which is the work of many days. This is one reason why these creatures can live so long without taking any fresh food, which I have known them to do five

five or fix months; as another is, that their blood is a groffer and more viscid fluid than that of most other animals: fo that there is but a very little expence of it by tranfpiration, and confequently less need of recruit. This not only microscopes discover, but reason teaches: because there is but very little muscular force in the stomach to comminute the food, and make a chyle of fine parts; and therefore the blood must accordingly be of a tough and clammy confiftence. Besides, the heart of a Viper has properly but one ventricle, and the circulation of the blood is performed after the same manner as it is in a frog and tortoife, in which not above one third of it passes through the lungs: upon which account its comminution in them by the air is proportionally leffer than in other animals. Now fuch

fuch a manner of feeding as this does necessarily require, that the prey should upon the first catching be immediately killed: otherwife it were by no means fit to be let into the stomach. For we are not to think that the force of this part would be alone fufficient to destroy it, the subtilty of a living creature (besides the consideration of the weakness of the fibres) being in a great measure able to elude that; as indeed we every day find live animals in the ventricles of others: and therefore to do this is the proper use both of the teeth and their poison; for which being designed and adapted, it is no wonder if the Viper, this same way by which it destroys its prey, proves fometimes mischievous to any other creatures besides, when it happens to be enraged, or by any provocation stirred up to bite.

E 3

cioliday

THE

THE description of the poisonous fangs, their make, articulation and motion, as also of the glands that separate the yellowish liquor, and the bags that contain it, I shall give, together with some anatomical observations, at the end of this discourse.

This venomous juice itself is of so inconsiderable a quantity, that it is no more than one good drop that does the execution. And for this reason authors have contented themselves with trials of the bite upon feveral animals, never essaying to examine the texture and make of the liquor itself: for which purpose I have oftentimes by holding a Viper advantageously, and enraging it till it struck out its teeth, made it bite upon fomewhat folid, so as to void its poison; which all or has been

which carefully putting upon a glass plate, I have with a Micro-scope, as nicely as I could, viewed its parts and composition.

UPON the first fight I could discover nothing but a parcel of fmall falts nimbly floating in the liquor; but in a very short time the appearance was changed, and these faline particles were now shot out as it were into crystals of an incredible tenuity and sharpness, with fomething like knots here and there, from which they feemed to proceed: fo that the whole texture did in a manner represent a spider's web, though infinitely finer, and more minute; and yet withall so rigid were these pellucid Spicula, or darts, that they remained unaltered upon my glass for several months (p).

BERRY

<sup>(</sup>p) Vid. Tab. i. Fig. 10.

which carefully putting upon a

I have tried feveral ways to find out, if I could, under what tribe of falts these crystals are to be ranged, and to discover what alterations they make in the blood: and not without fome difficulty, by reason of the minute quantity of the liquor, and the hazard of experiments of this kind, some curious friends, and myself together, made the following observations grad has willy and there and with fornothing like knots here

ABOUT half an ounce of human blood received into a warm glass, in which were five or fix grains of the viperine poison newly ejected, was not visibly altered either in colour or confistence: it then was, and remained undistinguishable from the same blood, taken into another glass, in which was no poison at all. 97700

THESE

THESE portions of blood were feverally mixed with acids and alkali's: the empoisoned blood was, after such mixtures, of the same colour and consistence as the other.

Spirit of nitre, spirit of salt, and juice of lemons, severally poured upon the sanies itself, produced neither fermentation, nor any change of colour.

SALT of tartar run per deliquium, and the simple spirit of hartshorn, dropped upon the venom, neither altered its colour, nor raised any ebullition.

Syrur of violets mixt with the poison did not change its colour either to red or green.

head,

THE tincture of beliotropium, that is, blue paper, was not altered by the fanies ejected upon it: and this drying still retained its yellow-ish colour.

We caused several animals, dogs, cats and pigeons; to be bit by an enraged Viper; which generally died, some in a longer, others in a shorter space of time. But we constantly observed, that they all immediately upon the bite shewed, with signs of acute pain, marks of their life being affected by sickness, faintings, convulsions, etc.

THE head of a large Viper lay three hours after it was cut off: it was perfectly flaccid and without motion. A pigeon wounded upon the breast with the fangs of this head,

head, was presently convulsed, etc. as from the bite of the animal, and died in seven hours.

WE contrived a sharp steel needle to be made, crooked, in shape not unlike to the Viper's tooth, with a fulcus or hollow on the convex part, not far from the point: into this we put a drop of the venom, and with it wounded the nose of a young dog. It produced the usual disorders of vomiting, purging, etc. but in a less degree, and the dog recovered, It was remarkable, that upon making the wound the dog cried but little, till the poison came into it: but then he howled, etc. in the fame manner as if bit by the Viper itself. But a pigeon pricked in the fleshy part of the breast by the same poifoned needle, fuffered as from the

bite, and died in about eight hours. and to said off more and

a feven hours. WE made these last experiments, with a view to the controversy between Signor Redi in Italy, and Monsieur Charas in France. The former, from trials of the same kind with those we have now mentioned, affirmed that the venom of the Viper lay in the yellow liquor of the gums. The latter, in opposition to this, espoused a notion advanced first by Van Helmont, and placed it altogether in the enraged spirits of the creature. calling this yellow liquor a pure innocent saliva; and alledged in proof of his affertion feveral experiments he made, with a fuccess quite different from that, with which Signor Redi made his. food accide, tuffered as roundles

The most that can be concluded from hence, I think, is this, that although the Vipers in Italy do not differ in their nature from those in France; yet there is a great deal of difference in the success of the same experiments, when faithfully and judiciously made, and when they are cautiously and timorously managed; lest they should happen to overthrow a darling hypothesis.

AND therefore, Monsieur du Verney in the Royal Academy, and Dr. Areskine, then at Paris, confirmed the opinion of Signor Redi, by several trials which they made with the same effect: as I was afterwards informed by the Doctor himself.

Smil

WE resolved to end our poisoninquiries by tafting the venomous liquor. Accordingly, having diluted a quantity of it with a very little warm water, several of us ventured to put some of it upon the tip of our tongues. We all agreed, that it tafted very sharp and firey, as if the tongue had been struck through with something scalding or burning. This sensation went not off in two or three hours: and one gentleman, who would not be fatisfied without trying a large drop undiluted, found his tongue swelled with a little inflammation, and the foreness lasted two days. But neither his nor our boldness was attended with any ill consequence. in the company of the court

This is no objection to the hurtful quality of this juice: for as some

mid do boll.

some chemical liquors femoent with others of a gertain kind only; Ilso these poisonous salts may affect one stuid of the body, wand not another. Which that is, owe shall shew anon. It is sufficient to the present purpose to say, that the saline spicula are broken and dissolved in the mouth by the clammy salival humour: and is any of them should pass thence into the stomach and intestins, the balsam of the bile will be an antidote there, powerful enough to overcome their force.

THESE experiments upon the Viper poison and the blood, are a sufficient confirmation of what has been advanced in the Introduction, that the nervous liquor only is affected by this venom; and at the same time afford a convincing proof, how much those scanty principles of

of our chemists, acid and alkali, fall short in explaining the actions of natural bodies: since neither of these salts could in any way be found to affect the viperine venom.

prefeire pitepolesto luga chestate la BEFORE I proceed, I must take notice, that even some of the ancients were thus far rightly apprifed of the nature of this poison. Of this Galen gives us testimony in several places; particularly in his book De temperamentis, (q) where he takes notice, that " nothing has " the same power upon the human "body outwardly as inwardly. "Thus, (fays he) neither the ve-" nom of the viper, nor of the " asp, nor frothy spittle of the " mad dog, are alike mischievous " when they fall upon the skin,

<sup>(</sup>q) Lib. iii. cap. 2.

" or enter into the stomach, as "when outwardly communicated

" by a wound."

And therefore Lucan, (who being an historical poet, makes amends for what is wanting of invention, by the spirit and judgment always shewn in his descriptions) introduces brave Cato, when marching the remains of Pompey's army through Africa, very wisely telling the soldiers, almost choaked with thirst, yet afraid to drink of a spring they came to, because full of serpents (r):

Noxia serpentum est admisto sanguine pestis: Morsu virus babent, et satum dente minantur:

Pocula morte carent----

<sup>(</sup>r) Lucan. Pharfal. lib. ix. y. 614

Mixt with the blood, the serpent's poison kills; The bite conveys it; death lurks in the teeth: Swallow'd it works no harm-

In the like manner it was in those times also known, that the virulent juice had the same bad effects, when mixt with the juices of the body, by means of a common wound, as when communicated by the venomous bite. made Celfus (s) advise, in sucking out the poison, to take care there be no ulcer in the mouth: though this caution be rather flighted and ridiculed by Severinus (t) and others; who hereby discover how little they understood of the feat and nature of this poison. And Galen (u) mentioning the story of

(t) Vipera Pythia, p. 361.

<sup>(</sup>s) Loc. ante citat.

<sup>(</sup>u) De Theriac, ad Pison, lib. i. c. 8. Vid. tiam c. 10.

Cleopatra, relates from other authors, that she killed herself by pouring the virus of an asp into a wound made in her arm by her own teeth.

In short, it is upon this soundation, that Pliny (x) assures us, the Scythians poisoned their arrows with the sanies of Vipers mixt with human blood. The way of doing it Aristotle (y) has at large related: and the Tartars are said to use the like trick to this day. After the same manner the Indians make use of the venom of the lizard, called Gecco. This creature they hang up by the tail, and by whipping exasperate till it discharge its virus, in which they tinge their darts: and a

<sup>(</sup>x) Nat. Hist. lib. xi. c. 53. Scythae fagittas tingunt viperina sanie et humano sanguine: 'irremediabile id scelus.

<sup>(</sup>y) De mirabilibus.

very flight wound with these weapons is speedy death (2).

A later author, in his description of the cape of Good Hope, (a) informs us, that the way by which the inhabitants there, called Hottentots, kill great wild beafts, lions, tigers, elephants, etc. is this: they take the bladders of poison with their liquor out of the gums of that deadly kind of ferpents, which the Portuguese call Cobras de Capello: these they dry in the sun, and grind them to powder betwixt two stones: this powder they make into a paste with the spittle or flabber of the same creature: which paste they rub upon the

(z) Bont. Histor. Ind. lib. v. c. 5.

<sup>(</sup>a) Peter Kolben, printed at Norimberg, in High Dutch, 1719. pag. 532.

points of their darts, and lay them by to dry for their use.

HAVING in the Introduction explained in general the manner in which this poison, in common with all others of the animal kind, acts upon the body; I shall only here add the reason of one particular effect of it, which is thought very extraordinary and surprising, that is, the Jaundice.

The jaundice is a suffusion of bile upon the surface of the body, and indeed upon all the inward membranes also. The bile is a natural sapo, that is, a mixture of oil, water, and a salt both volatil and fixt, separated in the liver. That the secretion of it may be rightly performed, it is requisite (as in all animal secretions) that there be a due proportion of its

feveral parts, and also that there be a right disposition of the secretory vessels. These compounding parts cannot be supposed to be altered in so short a time as is here mentioned; but a constriction, or nervous spasses, may almost suddenly so streighten the orifices of the ducts, into which the bile is to pass, that its derivation into them will be stopt; and consequently it must remain in the blood, which in the course of circulation will discharge it upon the whole body.

This is a jaundice of the fame kind with that which follows fometimes upon violent colic pains, in which the spasmodic contraction of the membranes of the abdomen interrupts the motion of the bile through the hepatic canals: the cure of which therefore is by plentiful

tiful dilution and anodyne medicines.

charges, weakens the process. In

THE case is quite otherwise in the common jaundice, which is a disease of the liver. In this the fault lies in the bile itself. For though it is usually faid, that this is an obstruction in the liver; yet it ought to be confidered, that the veffels are rarely obstructed but by the diforder of the liquors they carry; and consequently that an ill state of the bile must be, except in some extraordinary cases, antecedent to an obstruction in its ducts: and therefore, as the alterations of fo compounded a fluid are different, fo the jaundice is accordingly attended with different, nay fometimes with contrary fymptoms. In fome cases, without a fever, the faeces of the intestins are hard and white with great co-F 4 fliveness: with a fever, and yellow discharges, weakens the patient. In the former (the consequent generally of an inactive sedentary life) for want of a due quantity of salt, the oily part of the bile grows viscid and thick, and stagnates in the ducts of the liver: in the other (owing to plentiful living, and drinking spirituous liquors) the volatil part of the salt prevails too much, and the bile becomes too thin, hot, and irritating.

THERE is another disease, which though it be thought to belong to another part, yet is indeed so much a-kin to the jaundice, that it may be properly mentioned on this occasion, I mean the Diabetes. For this is not, as physicians have commonly judged, a distemper of the kidneys, but of the liver, proceeding

ceeding likewise from a vitiated mixture of the bile. It happens most frequently to those, who without due exercise indulge themselves in drinking vinous liquors, and then quench their thirst arising from these, by too great a quantity of such as are cooling.

By fuch ill-timed heating and cooling of the humors of the body, the natural proportion of falt in the bile, by which its oily part is incorporated with the water, is not fufficient, now the water overabounds, to preserve the mixture: fo that a great portion of this, together with some of the thinnest of the oil, will be discharged by the kidneys; and the urinary ducts will be greatly enlarged by a constant afflux that way. By which means the thicker oily particles are left in a degree of coagulation in naining. the the smaller tubes of the liver, and are there formed into a hard fatty substance.

THE diffection of those, who have died of the Diabetes, proves this to be so: for I have always found a Steatomatous collection in their liver, in appearance not unlike to what is often discharged by stools in a confirmed jaundice, but of a harder consistence.

As to the sweetness of the urine, this is all bilious: for the water of the bile separated from its salt is sweet. Ox Gall, by a chemical distillation, yields four parts in five of water (b). This I have observed to be fragrant, as if perfumed with Musk. The urine in the be-

<sup>(</sup>b) Vid. Haller. Not. in Boerhaav. Institut. Medic. §. 99.

gining of a jaundice very often smells like violets; and in a Dia-betes the flux is usually lessened towards the latter end of life, and the water is as bitter as gall: plain indications of a like origin of two distempers seemingly very different. Neither can I omit to take notice, that the cure of a Diabetes confirms these remarks: for this is chiefly done by fupplying the blood with a quantity of fixt falt, particularly fuch as is contained in lime water, and in that of the hot well at Briftol, which is indeed a natural lime water. But what might be said on this subject would require a just discourse. It is time to come to the cure of the Viperpoison.

THERE was formerly in Africa a nation of people called Psylli, famous for the cure of the bite of ferpents,

ferpents, with which that country above all others abounds. These people were thought to - have fomething in their constitution fo contrary to poison, that no venomous creature would touch them: and it was pretended, that they made this a trial of the legitimacy of their children. The truth of the matter is: they performed the cure in a manner very furprifing to the vulgar, that is, by applying their mouth to the wound, and fucking out the venom. The Marsi in Italy pretended to the same power (c). Some ceremonies, to over-awe the patient, and gain reverence to the operator, were added to the performance: but Celsus, the Latin Hippocrates,

Mismol.

<sup>(</sup>c) Vid. Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 2. Ælian. Hist. Animal. lib. i. c. 57. Et Lucan. lib. ix. y. 891.

has wisely observed, that "These " Pfylli had no particular skill " in this management, but bold-" ness confirmed by use: for the " poison of the serpent, as likewise " fome hunting poisons, which the " Gauls particularly make use of, " are not hurtful in the mouth, " but in a wound. Therefore " whosoever will, after their ex-" ample, fuck the wound, will " be in no danger himself, and " will fave the life of the wounded " person (d). Aristotle has hinted fomething to this purpose. "The " spittle of a man (says he) is an

<sup>- (</sup>d) Neque hercule scientiam praecipuam habent hi, qui Psylli nominantur, sed audaciam usu ipso confirmatam. Nam venenum serpentis, ut quaedam etiam venatoria venena, quibus Galli praecipue utuntur, non gustu, sed in vulnere nocent. Ergo quisquis, exemplum Psylli secutus, id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem praestabit. Medicin, lib. v. c. 27.

<sup>&</sup>quot; enemy

"enemy to the bites of most ferpents (e). And Nicander observes, "That serpents sly from even the smell of human spit"tle (f).

PLINY expresses the thing still in a stronger manner, and affirms, "That there is in all men a poifon, which kills serpents: and that these creatures run away from spittle, as they will from the touch of scalding water (g).

IT may therefore justly seem strange, that, upon so good an authority as that of Celsus, (who ge-

(e) Histor. Animal. lib. viii. c. 29.

(f) Πολλάκι κ βροτέων σιάλων υποέτρεσαν δομήν. Theriac. γ. 86.

<sup>(</sup>g) Omnibus hominibus contra serpentes inest venenum, feruntque ictum salivae, ut ferventis aquae contactum, fugere. Loc. citat.

nerally gives us the methods of the Greek physicians and surgeons) so beneficial and easy a practice as this of the Psylli should not have been perpetuated by physicians. But the notion, that a poison so fatal in a wound, could not be taken into the mouth without hurt, was, no doubt, the obstacle: esspecially when it was imagined, that outward applications would answer the purpose as well, without any hazard.

However, this method of cure ought, I think, to be revived: and there happened, about three years ago in London, a very remarkable case, which confirms the success of it.

THE story is this, as related to me by an ingenious and experienced rienced furgeon, who saw the case at the latter end of it. A man was bit on one of his fingers by a Rattle-snake, just then brought over from Virginia. He immediately put his finger into his mouth, and fucked the wound. His under-lip and tongue were presently swelled to a great degree: he faultered in his speech, and in some measure lost his senses. He then drank a large quantity of oil, and warm water upon it, by which he vomited plentifully. live pigeon was cut in two, and applied to the finger. Two hours after this, the flesh about the wound was cut out, and the part burnt with a hot iron, and the arm embrocated with warm oil. He then recovered his speech and his fenses. His arm continued fwelled the next day, but by common

mon applications foon grew eafy, and the patient suffered no farther mischief.

As the poison of this Snake is more quick and deadly than any other, that we know; a remedy for will most certainly prove effectual against that of smaller Vipers, and all other creatures of this kind. The other applications here made use of (the vomit excepted) could be of no fervice. The pigeon; the cutting and burning the part, two hours after the wound had been made; did no good. Embrocating the arm with oil only abated the swelling. Therefore the physicians of the Royal Academy at Paris gave a right judgment of this application, in a like case. An account having been given in our Philosophical Transactions

actions (b) of an experiment made, in which it was pretended that common oil, rubbed into the wound, had cured the bite of a Viper; they with all possible care made several trials with it, and pronounced it to be ineffectual; any farther than as it might be a sometiment of the tumes of the care made.

THE first thing then to be done upon the bite of a Viper, of any kind, is that the patient should immediately suck the wound himself, if he can come at it: if he cannot, another person should do this good office for him. Whoever does it, ought (to prevent any inflammation of the lips and tongue, from the heat of the poison) to wash his mouth well before-

(b) No. 443.

<sup>(</sup>i) Mem. Acad. Sc. Par. an. 1737.

hand with warm oil, and hold fome of this in the mouth while the fuction is performing.

AFTER this is over, it will be proper to give a vomit. A dose of Rad. Ipecacuan. encouraged in the working with oil and warm water, may be sufficient. The good effect of this is owing to the shake, which the action of vomiting gives to the nerves; whereby the irregular spasms, into which their whole system might be drawn, are prevented.

To confirm this practice, I have been affured by an ingenious surgeon, who lived in Virginia, that the Indians there cure the bite of the Rattle-snake, by sucking the wound, and taking immediately a large quantity of a decoction of the Seneca Rattle-snake Root, G 2 (which

(which vomits plentifully) and laying to the part the same root chewed.

As to any other external management, I think it can avail but little: fince it cannot prevent the fudden communication of the poison to the nerves. Burning the part with a hot iron is of no use. Dry falt upon the wound, recommended by Celsus (k), promises fomewhat more, but not much. The celebrated Snake-stones, brought from the East-Indies, and faid to be taken out of the head of the Cobra de Capello, have no virtue to be depended on. This Signor Radi (1), Monsieur Charas (m), and my felf have expe-

(k) Lib. v. c. 27.

(m) Pag. 66.

<sup>(1)</sup> Esperienze intorno alle cose naturali.

rienced. They will indeed, when applied, stick to the wound for some time; being, as appears from their make, not natural but factitious bodies, compounded most probably of calcined bones, and some testaceous substances mixt together: but when they drop off, they are sound to have imbibed nothing of the venom.

More is to be faid for the remedy of our Viper-catchers, in which they place so much confidence, as to be no more afraid of a bite than of a common puncture; immediately curing themselves by the application of their specific.

This, tho' they keep it as a great fecret, I have however upon strict inquiry found out to be no other than the Axungia Viperina prefently

fently rubbed into the wound. And to convince my felf of its good effects, I enraged a Viper to bite a young dog in the nose: both the teeth were struck deep in; he howled bitterly, and the part began to swell: I diligently applied some of the Axungia I had ready at hand, and he was very well the next day.

Bur because some gentlemen, who saw this experiment, were apt to impute the cure rather to the dog's spittle (he licking the wound) than to the virtue of the fat; we made him to be bit again in the tongue, forbearing the use of our remedy; and he died within sour or five hours.

AT another time I made the like trial with the same success.

As this Axungia consists of clammy and viscid parts, which are withall more penetrating and active than most oily substances; so these, without all doubt, may, if immediately applied, involve, and as it were sheath, the volatil salts of the venomous liquor, and thus prevent their shooting out into those crystalline spicula, which we have observed to be the main instruments of that deadly mischief, that attends the bite.

But even this cure ought not to be relied on. 'Tis safest to use the method we have mentioned: and moreover, if the patient seels any sickness, faintness, or any of the nervous symptoms we have described; he must be put into bed, and a sweat must be promoted by cordial medicines, particularly the G 4 Confect.

Confect. Ralegh. and the falt of Vipers, or, in want of this, falt of Hartshorn, given in warm wine. I have often experienced the good effects of this proceeding: and, after all the pretensions of the cure by oil, in the case above related (u), the man was really not recovered without these means.

I SHALL conclude with some hints, concerning the use of the Viper in physic: because authors are very large in enumerating its virtues against many, and some of them, very obstinate distempers.

ONE of the first, whom we find in antiquity to have made use of the slesh of this creature to medicinal purposes, was, I think, An-

<sup>(</sup>u) Phil. Transact. No. 443.

tonius Musa, the famous physician to Octavius Caefar; of whom Pliny (0) tells us, "That when he met " with incurable ulcers, he or-" dered the eating of Vipers, and

" by this means they were quickly healed."

ingre, diched like, c

IT is not improbable, that he might have learned this from the great Greek physician Craterus, mentioned often by Cicero in his epistles to Atticus; who, as Porphyrius (p) relates, "very happily cured a miserable slave, whose

" skin in a strange manner fell off

" from his bones, by advising him to feed upon Vipers dressed after

" the manner of fish."

<sup>(0)</sup> Lib. xxx. c. 13.

<sup>(</sup>p) De abstinent. ab animal, lib. i. p. 16.

Be this as it will, in Galen's time the profitable qualities of the Viper were very commonly known. He says, that they, who are afflicted with the Elephantiasis, are wonderfully relieved by eating Vipers, dressed like eels: and relates very remarkable stories of cures of this disease, performed by the Viper-wine (q).

ARETAEUS, who most probably lived about the same time with Galen, and of all the ancients has most accurately described the Elephantias, commends, as Craterus did, the eating of Vipers instead of fish in the same disease (r). And to

(r) Curat. diuturn. lib. ii. c. 13.

<sup>(</sup>q) De arte curat, ad Glauc. lib. ii. c. 10. et De simpl. medic. facult. lib. xi. c. 1.

this purpose I remember, that as Lopes (s), in his relation of the kingdom of Congo in Africa, takes notice how greedily the negroes eat adders, roasting them, and esteeming them as the most delicious food; so Dampier (t) also informs us, that the natives of Ionquin in the East Indies treat their friends with arack, in which fnakes and scorpions have been infused, accounting this not only a great cordial, but also an antidote against the leprosy, and all other forts of poison.

I HAVE fince been told by a learned physician, who resided many years at Bengal, that it is a

, abou

<sup>(</sup>s) Vid. Purchas's Pilgrims, part II. book vii. chap. 4. § 3. (t) Voyages, Vol. II. part I. p. 53.

constant practice there to order in diet the Cobra de Capello (the Viper of that country) to persons wasted by long distempers.

THE physicians in Italy and France very commonly prescribe the broth and gelly of Vipers slesh for much the same uses, that is, to invigorate and purify the mass of blood exhausted with diseases, or tainted with some vicious and obstinate ferment.

From all this it appears, that the main efficacy of the viperine flesh is to quicken the circle of the blood, promote its due mixture, and by this means cleanse and scour the glands of those stagnating juices, which, turning to acidity, are the origin of many, at least, of those troublesome distempers in the surface of the body,

body, which go under the names of scrophulous, leprous, etc.

THESE good effects are owing to that penetrating, strong salt, with which the substance of these creatures does, in a very great proportion, abound; and the reason of this is from the food they live on, which we have observed before to be lizards, moles, etc. whose nature every one knows to be fuch as must necessarily, when they are dissolved in the stomach, supply the blood with a great quantity of active and volatil parts. And herein lies the difference between the flesh of Vipers, and that of other innocent ferpents, which feeding chiefly upon grass, herbs, etc. do not recommend themselves to us by any of those properties, which are in fo eminent a degree found in the former.

WHOSOEVER reflects on what has been faid on this head, will very readily acknowledge, that our physicians deal too cautiously or sparingly with a remedy, which may be applied to very good purposes, when they prescribe a few grains of the powder of dried Vipers, or make up a fmall quantity of their flesh into Troches. Whereas, that fervice may really be done this way, the patient ought to eat frequently of Viper gelly, or broth; or rather, as the ancient manner was, to boil Vipers, and eat them like fish; or if this food will not go down, (tho' really very good and delicious fare) to make use at least of wine, in which dried Vipers have been digested

gested fix or seven days, in a gentle heat (v), from which I have feen very good effects in obstinate lepra's; or lastly, (in some cases especially, where wine is not convenient) to take either the powder, or good quantities of the viperine falt, in which alone the virtue of all medicines made from this creature resides. And therefore the falt of any other animal, which is still more pungent and stimulating than this, (as is particularly that of Cantharides) is yet a more powerful remedy in dry and fealy leprous eruptions; which may without any inconvenience be given in the form of a Tincture made with fpirit of wine (x).

<sup>(</sup>v) Vid. Pharmacop. Lond.

<sup>(</sup>x) Vid. eand. Pharmacop.

## An APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

An anatomical description of those parts in a Viper, and in a Rattlefnake, which are concerned in their Poison: WITH

at differential street

A short Account of some other venomous Animals.

IN order to give a full view of the instruments of death in a Viper, and that larger species of it, the Rattle-snake, I shall explain the figures drawn from diffections of them both, begining with the leffer animal, and ending with the bigger. And if some things are repeated in the latter, which had been observed in the former, this will

will not be thought tedious: because in subjects so minute, it is
sometimes necessary to represent
the same parts in different situations and connexions, that the uses
assigned to them may be the more
clearly understood. And for this
reason, I shall not follow the order of the sigures, so much as I
shall the thread of the description, which they are designed to
explain.

## TABLE I.

EXHIBITS several views taken from the head of the common Viper.

Fig. 1, shews a side view of the skull and jaws: in which

a. Represents two poisoning fangs on each side, fixed (in a manner to be described hereafter) in a solid bone on each side b.

H

These

These solid bones are articulated by a ginglymus, as it were pendent to the two zygomata: upon which, with the poisoning fangs, they receive two motions; viz. production, by which the fangs are erected; and retraction, by which these fangs are brought in, and couched against the roof of the mouth, so as to admit of closing the jaws.

Fig. 5. a. shews these fangs

magnified.

These motions are produc'd by a thin slip of bone, Fig. 1. c. and Fig. 5. d. which being connected to the bone b. below its articulation, makes it to join in the motions of production and retraction, which it receives itself by being connected to the bone, Fig. 5. c. which is produced and retracted as well in conjunction with the under jaw,

jaw, to which it is connected, as by the action of muscles properly formed and subservient to itself.

Fig. 1. f. Thews the under jaw, and

d, e. its two fulcra, by the help of which it receives variety of motions necessary in swallowing its prey.

Fig. 6. shews these two fulcra a and b, by the intervention of which the under jaw is connected to the sinciput and temporal bone.

In order to understand the manner, by which the Viper swallows its prey, it must be observed, that the upper and lower jaw on one side move independently of the upper and lower jaw on the opposite side; so as that the upper and lower on one side can be protruded or retracted, while the correspondent

respondent parts on the opposite side are either employed in contrary motions, or held firm and unmoved: and being surnished with small teeth sirmly connected to their surfaces, which from their office we may term holders, Fig. 1. g. and Fig. 5. c. they are capable of drawing down their prey, by alternately retracting the two jaws on each side.

THESE holders are more numerous in the upper, than in the lower jaw.

Fig. 5. c. shews them in the

upper jaw.

Fig. 6. d. shews them in the lower.

Fig. 4. shews the top of the skull: in which

a. THE finciput is composed of one bone, which in man is formed by

by the concurrence of the two parietal bones: whereas the frons b, which in man is one bone, is in this animal divided into two by a future.

c. Shews the anterior edges of the orbit of the eye formed by the frontal bone.

d. The offa nafi.
e. The maxillary bone in this animal no way divided.

BEFORE We leave the hones of this part, we must observe, that the poisoning fangs are different from the holders in other circumstances, besides their magnitude and motions. And first I must remark, that, though there are two poisoning fangs on each fide; yet it rarely happens, that they are both firmly fixed in the fockets defigned for their reception. I have observed sometimes, that the ex-

ternal

ternal fang on each fide was loofe, and fometimes the internal fung on each fide was loofe; and fometimes the internal on one fide, and the external on the other fide were loofe: and that, in protruding the fangs, that, which was firmly fixed, was more erected, than that which was loose; which it likewife always exceeded in length. From all these considerations, joined to some circumstances hereafter to be explained, I have been induced to believe, that the Viper employs but one fang at a time; nature having fo contrived, that the whole poison prepared on one fide shall as effectually be lodged in the prey by the action of one fang, as by both, and thus be fufficient to answer its purpose.

As the fang of the Viper defcribes an arch of a circle in wounding

ing its prey, so its force and strength are greatly fecured by its curve form, resembling nearly the claw of a bird, Fig. 1. a, and Fig. 5. a. But as this form is necessarily attended with a great difficulty in disengaging it again from the part, into which it is struck; it must often happen, that its prey, in springing away on being wounded, must break off the fang: and the rather because the Viper, finding itself pulled away by the mo-tions of its prey, will probably lash about its tail; till, fixing it self by it, the fang is obliged either to disengage it self, or to break off short at the socket, which is its weakest part. To remedy this inconvenience, the fang, which before was loofe, probably foon becomes fixed; and the broken fang falling out, another new one is fixed (though loofely) in its place. H 4 For, the

For, to supply this loss or breaking of fangs, we always find a cluster of young fangs of different degrees of perfection, lodged in the bag near the roots of the poisoning fangs: of which I have counted fix on one fide in a Rattlefnake. I shall not attempt to conjecture, by what means these subsidiary fangs are from time to time conducted to the empty fockets; the feveral circumstances mentioned being sufficient to incline us to believe, that they ferve for that purpose: as the life of the animal manifestly requires such a supply for its preservation.

THESE poisoning fangs are hollow from near the edge of the socket to near the point. This hollow begins by an orifice in the fore part of the tooth, Fig. 2. a. and terminates at some distance above

the

the apex b; from whence the fang is exceeding hard and solid, and sloped off, so as to resemble in some measure the common toothpick.

Fig. 3. represents this hollow of the tooth, by splitting it through its axis.

The apparatus for preparing and injecting the poisonous stuid consists in a gland, Fig. 9. c. situated on each cheek: in which situation it is sirmly connected to the sinciput at its commissive with the occiput by the ligament a, and to the posterior extremity of the lower jaw by the ligament b. From these ligaments continued on its surface the gland is surnished with a strong albugineous coat, proper to strengthen it against the great distensions, which it must suffer

## 66 APPENDIX.

fuffer in accumulating its fluid, and the violent compressions in emitting it,

THE same integument continued on forms the excretory duct e, by which the poison is conveyed from the gland into the cavity of the erected sang, by the assistance of a bag or purse, Fig. 7, and 8,a. in which the two poisoning sanges are on each side contained.

f. Shews a small white gland, which, from its situation near the sange, has been supposed to be the organ for secreting the poison: though probably it is no more than either a lymphatic, or a salival, gland; and is entirely wanting in the Rattle-snake.

ALL the muscles subservient to the action of biting are in this animal analysis, editions

nimal so situated, as to bear strongly upon the poison gland during their action; thereby conspiring to ejaculate its sluid.

Bur the chief part in this ejaculation of the poison is performed by the muscle d, which arising from the inferior maxilla runs obliquely upwards under the poison gland, till passing between the two ligaments a and b, it reflects itself upon the external fide of the gland, and running parallel with its length, is firmly attached to it. By the affiftance of the ligament a, which in some measure serves as its tendon, this muscle must contribute to closing the jaws: but its greatest action is to squeeze the poison gland, which it nearly furrounds ; in the fame manner as we usually squeeze an orange, in order to express its juice. The disposition of this 6. Sugarus

this muscle upon the surface of the gland in a continued course with the direction of its duct, and the terminating of this duct (which appears tendinous) at the roots of the sangs, were circumstances, which raised an opinion, that this was altogether a muscle subservient to their retraction: the contrary of which will however appear by immerging the head, when excoriated, in hot water; after which the muscle will easily separate, and leave the gland naked to view.

Fig. 7. shews the head of the Viper not diffected: in which

a. Shews the two poisoning fangs on each fide inclosed in their proper bags, in which the different degrees of extension, or erection, are easily observed.

b. Shews the entrance into the Trachea, so situated, as to be least liable to being compress'd in the action of swallowing.

c. Shews the tongue, by which the Viper laps the dew; and by whose action possibly the subsidiary fangs are placed in the empty sockets, as occasion may require.

Fig. 8. represents the bag enveloping the two fangs, as it appears when considerably magnified; whereby the simbriated or scalloped edge is more distinguishable. But the particular structure and office of this bag will be better explained, by viewing it bigger in the Rattle-snake.

A Saxwe the entrance into the

## TABLE II. liable to being comprelled in the

SHEWS five views taken from the head of an exceeding large Rattle-fnake: of which whole action po

Fig. 1. u. represents the maxillary bone. your rounded as passoot

b. THE offa nafi.

- c. THE os sphenoeides.

d. The os fincipitis.

e. The two offa frontis.

f. The os temporum, with the os audités like that of birds, but Handing nearly parallel to the and differ of this bog Spine.

M. THE os occipitis.

b, and i. The two fulcra of the inferior maxilla.

k. THE bone, in whose sockets the two poisoning fangs are received, connected by a ginglymus to

- 1. THE zygoma.

m, m. The moveable bone of the upper jaw furnished with its holders; in which bone a joint may be observed at Fig. 2, w. at which joint it becomes curved, when

n. Fig. 1. a small splinter of bone, connected by one extremity to the former, and by the other to the bone containing the sange, is so protruded, as to erect the fange.

o. The posterior extremity of the under jaw extended beyond its fulcrum, in order to increase the power of a small muscle serving to open it, Fig. 2. g.

p. Shews a process of the under jaw analogous to the corone in other animals, into which the great elevator is inserted.

Below this process externally may be observed a large foramen, q. by which the blood-vessels and nerves enter:

enter: which, after supplying branches to the periosteum and medullary substance, pass out again at a large internal foramen, w. Fig. 1. leaving some few twigs, which proceeding further pass out at two small foramina, u. and are spent upon the gums and under lip.

t, t. Shew the holders in each jaw, which do not appear to be connected by a gomphotic articulation, but fixed by ligaments into shallow pits or inequalities designed

for their reception.

r. Shews the poisoning fangs fixed in their sockets, as they appear when almost fully erected. For a supply of these fangs, when accidentally broke out,

s. Shews several subsidiary teeth of different magnitudes in their na-

be obleved a large for

tural fituation.

al and a Sung the

Fig. 2. shews the same head, with its poison gland, and the serveral muscles subservient to the motions of the jaws, as they appear in their natural situation.

ä. Shews a muscle, which, by being inserted behind its fulcrum, serves to open the under jaw.

b. A muscle inserted immediately before its fulcrum, serving to elevate or close the jaw.

But the most active muscle in closing the mouth and jaws seems to be b, i. which arising from the is sincipitis, and passing down behind the poison gland, is inserted into the under jaw at such a distance from its fulcrum, as to have the advantage of all the other muscles.

d and e. Shew the two ligaments, by which the gland is fixed to the edge of the *finciput* and the extremity of the under jaw.

2. Shews the body of the poison gland, covered by an albugineous coat formed by an expansion of the

two ligaments mentioned.

THE same albugineous coat continued forms a large duct, f. by which the poisonous shuid is conveyed from the gland to the bag c. which envelops the poisoning sangs.

Now, although it has been obferved, that the muscles b, and
b, i. are so situated as to bear against the gland during their action, thereby assisting to expel the
poison; yet the greatest power in
expelling the poison seems to be in
the

d and e

the action of the muscle k; which arising from the under jaw, and passing obliquely upwards behind, and in contact with, the poison gland, reflects itself forward between the two ligaments; and, after extending itself over almost the whole gland, is firmly implanted into its fore and lower part: serving thereby both to compress and contract the whole gland, and so to expel its fluid.

Fig. 3. gives a more distinct view of this gland surrounded by its proper muscle.

a. Shews the poison gland.

b, and c. Its two ligaments.

d. ITS duct.

e, and f. THE muscle surrounding it, which serves both to close the mouth in biting, or wounding

its its

its prey, and at the same time to expel the poison; all most guilled wytompildo y

FROM this view it is obvious, why a less accurate examination fin fo fmall an animal as a Viper, and whose muscles, being white, are therefore less distinguishable from other fubftances) might lead inquirers into an opinion, that the whole together was a muscle sending off a round tendon, and ferving to draw the fangs inward.

Fig. 4. represents an under view of the same head: in which

- a. Shews the superior orifice of the poisoning fangs in their retract= ed state: b. Their inferior orifice.
- c. Shews the fangs as covered by their bag, when in a retracted state: which bag is cut open on the

the opposite side, in order to shew the fangs. And

d. A fimbriated feptum attached to the orifice of the poison duct, and dividing the fangs from each other.

e. Shews the poison gland, in whose duct two bristles are placed, which, passing into the facculus at its summit, shew the entrance of the poison duct f, exactly between the superior orifices of the two sanges: through which orifices the bristles entering the sanges pass out at their slits,

Fig. 2. e. shews this bag, whose edge is simbriated, when stretched and expanded during the erected state of the fangs.

FROM this appearance it has been imagined, that the poison being discharged into the bag, and the

the bag being gradually pressed up to the summit of the fangs by the sides of the wound, as the fangs were impelled deeper and deeper, this pressure of the bag, acting upon its contained fluid, would be fufficient to force and direct the poison through the fangs into the bottom of the wound. But the loss of the fluid, which would partly escape at the gutter necessarily made by the contact of two cones, and (if their contact be not very close) between them too, with the waste of fome, which would be left in the bag, have induced me to believe, that the immission of the poison into the wound depends on circum-Rances very different.

I HAVE been led to think, that, to lessen the inconvenience of breaking the fangs, one fang only, and on one side only, is erected at one bite, as I have before hinted; and that, by being erected, its superior orifice is brought nearly in contact with the orifice of the poison duct and that, as the poison duct enters the bag exactly between the fangs, so the bag may serve to guide the duct to this or that side, according as this or that fang happens to be erected; thereby making the poison duct and the hollow of the fang one continued tube or canal.

In order to this we need only to suppose, that the simbriated septum, which divides the two sangs, is more elastic, or yields more easily, than the sides of the bag. In this case the sang by its erection stretching the bag, the septum being weakest will sollow this stretch; and its extremity, to which the orisice of the poison duct is attached,

tached, be carried to this or that fide, so as to meet this or that orifice, as the pressure or erection may happen to be in this or that fang.

Fig. 15. shewed silved again silve

A. THE part of the bag, which yields with the feptum to the preffure of erection in the fang.

B, and G. THE fides of the bag, which admitting no stretch themselves, may throw the whole motion on the septum and the part A.

d, d. Two arches, of either of which any necessary part may be described by the motion of the orifice of the duct, in consequence of the septum's yielding more easily than the sides of the bag. The orifice of the duct thus changing its situation may be applied to the orifice of either of the sanging its situation may be applied to the orifice of either of the sanging its situation may be applied to the orifice of either of the sanging its situation may be applied to the orifice of either of the sanging its situation may be applied to the orifice of either of the sanging its s

pared by the gland be employed in the action of one single sang: the advantages of which to the Viper itself have been already explained.

fublervient to the motions of the jaws, whole actions sufficiently appear by their situations and directions.

To this most accurate description by Dr. Nicholls, I think it not amis to subjoin a remark, concerning the use of the Rattle at the tail of this Snake, which has its name from it: because a vulgar error has obtained, even among the learned, about it.

Altr is commonly faid, that this is a kind contrivance of divine Providence, to give warning to passent gers,

gers, by the noise which this part makes when the creatures moves, to keep out of the way of its mischief. Now this is a mistake. It is beyond all dispute, that wisdom and goodness shine forth in all the works of the creation: but the contrivance here is of another kind, than is imagined.

All the parts of animals are made either for the preservation of the individual, or for the propagation of its species: this before us is for the service of the individual. This Snake lives chiefly upon squirrels and birds, which a reptil can never catch without the advantage of some management to bring them within its reach. The way is this. The Snake creeps to the foot of a tree, and by shaking his Rattle, awakens the little creatures, which are lodged in it: they are so frighted

frighted at the fight of their enemy, who fixes his lively piercing eyes upon one or other of them, that they have no power to get away, but leap about from bough to bough, till they are quite tired; and at last falling to the ground, they are snapped into his mouth. This is by the people of the country called charming the squirrels and birds,

Ir must likewise be observed, that this Snake does not make any noise with its Rattle in the common motions of its body.

THERE is something like this in the lion's hunting for his food. The hungry tyrant, by his terrible roaring in the woods, rouses the lesser beasts out of their holes: they running about in fright and

Balls H.

fur-

furprise, are easily seized, and be-

And I have my felf feen, upon a hawk's fettling upon a tree in a garden, the little birds all about it so struck with fear, that though they could fly backwards and forwards, for some little distance, yet they have not been able to get away from the ravenous destroyer.

In must likewise be observed, that this Snake does not make any noise with its Rattle in the common motions of its body.

THE hon's hunting for his food.
The hungry tyrant, by his terrible rearing an the woods, roufes the lefter neath, out of their holes: they running about in fright and for-

## like infects, is provided who a Poisonous, Animals.

lives upon flice, wafes, and the

ther thenly the Sought twater

As the Viper is hurtful by infilling a liquid Poison into the wound made by its teeth; so likewise all venomous creatures whatsoever, whether they bite or sting, though there be some difference in the contrivance of their organs, are mischievous after much the same manner: and the most considerable of them for the same good use and purpose, that is, in order to kill their prey.

This will fully appear, by examining the instruments of death in several of them.

FIRST

First then, the Spider, which lives upon flies, wasps, and the like insects, is provided with a hooked forceps, placed just by the mouth, very sharp and fine: with this he pierces the sless of little creatures caught in his web, and at the same time insuses a juice into the puncture; by which means the animal being killed, he sucks out the moisture from the body, and leaves it a dry husky carcase.

Mr. Van Leeuwenboek, in his account of Spiders, published in the Philosophical Transactions (a), has, together with the other parts, by the help of his glasses, described these weapons; which he finds to lie couched on each side the

<sup>(</sup>a) Nº. 271.

mouth, in a row of teeth, till they are raised to do execution. These rows of small teeth are designed to hold the prey, that it may not escape the force of the bite. And in the convex part, towards the point of each claw, he has delineated a little aperture or slit, through which he supposes the poison issues out at the same time the wound is made.

This situation and motion of these parts I have several times viewed, but was never able to discern the outlet or opening; which, having a just deserence to the industry and application of so nice an observer in things of this nature, I, at first, imputed to my own unskilfulness in such inquiries, knowing my microscope to be very good: till at last, after repeated trials, I very plainly saw, that nothing

nothing dropt out of the claws, which were always dry while the spider bit; but that a short white proboscis was at the same time thrust out of the mouth, which instilled a liquor into the wound.

THEN I concluded, that Mr. Leeuwenhoek had delineated the apertures in these weapons, only from the analogy which he thought they must bear to the viperine sange, the sting of the scorpion, bee, etc. And I was confirmed in this opinion by examining a claw of the great American spider, described by Piso (b), and called Nhamdu: which being above sifty times bigger than that of the largest European spider, if there had been any slit in it, my glass would, no

<sup>(</sup>b) Nat. Hift. lib. v. cap. 10.

doubt, have discovered it; but yet I found it to be quite solid.

AND indeed the quantity of liquor emitted by our common spiders, when they kill their prey, is visibly so great, and the wounding weapons so minute, that they could contain but a very inconsiderable portion thereof, if it were to be discharged that way.

To this purpose, I remember Mr. Boyle somewhere tells a story of a person blinded by a spider dropping its venom into his eye: which, though it can hardly find credit with some, is however confirmed by what Piso relates of his Nhamdu, viz. that in catching it great heed is to be taken, lest its poison fall into the eye, this causing a total loss of the sight.

K

WHAT

What Mr. Leewwenhoek observes of the enmity these creatures bear to one another, I have
often seen: for if four, sive, or
more be put together into a glass,
they immediately fall to sighting
with all the sury imaginable. Limbs
struck off are usually the preludes
to the terrible slaughter, which
continues till all are killed, the
surviving conqueror himself most
commonly dying of his wounds.

The weapons of mischief in the Scolopendra, or Centipes, are somewhat different from those in the spider. Having had one of these creatures sent to me, preserved in spirit of wine, from the East Indies, (where they are very large, and their bite is the sainful, that, as Bontius says (c), it makes the pa-

<sup>(</sup>c) Hist. nat. & med. Ind. or. lib. v. cap. 4. tient

tient almost mad) I examined the claws of its forceps by a microscope; and in each of them observed a small aperture, on the upper side near the point (d). And Mr. Leeuwenhoek (e), who had one of the same kind alive, found, that by pressing the claw, a small drop of liquor issued out of this hole.

The case is much the same with stinging animals. Of these the Scorpion (f) is the chief, whose virus in different countries is more or less dangerous, according as 'tis exalted by various degrees of heat: thus in Africa particularly, its effects are so dreadful, that, as Joan. Leo (g) tells us, the town of Pes-

night

<sup>(</sup>d) Vid. Tab. iii. Fig. 1 et. 2.

<sup>(</sup>e) Continuatio arcanor. Natur. epist. 124.

<sup>(</sup>f) Tab. iii. fig. 3.

<sup>(</sup>g) Hifter. Afric. lib, vi.

cara there, is in a manner left defolate by the inhabitants in the fummer time, by reason of the great abundance of these creatures; certain death following their sting.

Several of this kind Signor Redi (b) at Florence, had sent to him from Tunis; and, it being November, he irritated them to sting pigeons, pullets, etc. without any bad effect at all: but upon the approaching spring, one of them, which had been kept all the winter, nay eight months, without any food, and the wound of whose sting before was harmless, stung to death two pigeons successively; but a third and sourth wounded in like manner, suffered no hurt. Yet having let the Scorpion rest all

<sup>(</sup>b) Generazion. degli Infetti, pag. 15.

night, he killed another pigeon the next morning.

Ar the point of the sting he very often could discern a small drop of white liquor, which, when the wound was made, entered into the slesh.

As this liquid venom is either not separated from the blood into the cavity of the sting, during the cold of winter, or at least the Scorpion wants strength at that time to throw it out with force and energy; so even in the hot months, after it is exhausted by two or three attacks, the sting is no longer hurtful, till the expence of this juice is recruited by time.

Viewing the sting of one of these animals brought from the East Indies, (where they are much K 3 bigger

bigger than in Africa) I could, with a glass, easily discover a long slit, on each side of it, near to the cuspis, which is exactly delineated by Mr. Leeuwenhoek (i), who also saw the venom drop out of it (k).

Ir is very remarkable concerning this infect, what an ingenious gentleman, who lived feveral Years in Barbary, told me, he had many times tried; that if it be furrounded with a circle of burning coals, it does, upon the fense of the heat, turn it self violently every way to make an escape; but finding it impossible, and the pain from the fire increasing, it strikes it self twice or thrice with the sting on the back, and immediately dies of the wounds.

<sup>(</sup>i) Lib. citat, epist. 123,

<sup>(</sup>k) Vid, Tab. iii. fig. 4.

THE fact has fince been confirmed to me by others, who have affured me, that it is a common diversion among the soldiers at Gibraltar (where these creatures abound) to make this experiment.

and the fame person story Rarbary This felf-murther decides the controverfy among writers, whether poisonous animals of the same fpecies can kill each other. Which is not only confirmed by what we before observed of the spider, but is likewise true of Vipers: for Dr. Herman bringing from the Indies three of the Cobras de Capello, all in one glass, two of them were killed in the voyage by fighting. And the learned To. Rhodius at Padua observed, that two Scorpions being put into a glass, they fought, and one having killed the other, devoured it (1).

<sup>(1)</sup> Not. ad Scribon. Larg. Pag. 244.

As the viperine venom is the quintescence and most active part of those animal juices, with which the Viper is nourished; so is also that of the Scorpion: for this infect lives chiefly upon locusts, etc. and the same person from Barbary informed me, that feeing oftentimes locusts sticking up in the ground, as if they were fet there, by looking he found that some part of them was always eat away; and that these places were the holes of Scorpions, who had dragged their prey thither, and fed on it as they had occasion.

THE mechanism of the sting of a Bee Dr. Hooke has very accurately described (m). One may with the naked eye sometimes see it discharge the venom; and in

<sup>(</sup>m) Micrograph, Observ. 34.

this, by the help of a glass, I can easily discover a great number of minute salts floating.

analogous hereunto: for the last mentioned author (n) has shewn us, that the pricking points of Nettles do, at the same time they pierce the skin, instil a venomous juice into the wound.

As the bites and stings, not only of these insects we have mentioned, but also of several others, as hornets, wasps, gnats, etc. are often very troublesome, and attended with more pain, inslammation and swelling, than would be expected from such little enemies;

ESSAL

<sup>(</sup>n) Micrograph. Obs. 25.

#### 98 Poisonous Animals.

I shall conclude with observing, that the common cure in all accidents of this kind, will be, (as in the bite of a Viper) by immediately sucking out with the mouth the instilled poisonous drop, and applying to the wound a pultice of bread and milk: but if this has been neglected, the part must be fomented with warm oil and soft discutient ointments.

the frim, infill a venomous poice



tion such fiveling, thin social it.

the sale will adjurge and the

on the bires and flings, and on-

ESSAY

into the wound

## ion climes attended with the fame

(eure by and by) are in this country

## E S S S A A Y W H.

## Of the TARANTULA.

dence to prove the point; lince

HE Symptoms from the bite of the Tarantula are so very odd and surprising, that the truth of the facts has by some been called in question. There is reason for this suspicion, because the mischief commonly happens to poor people; who, as they often receive charity upon it, may be tempted to dissemble, and to act a part, as if they suffered what they really have not. And besides this, hysterical affections (as we shall observe

serve by and by) are in this country fometimes attended with the fame appearances: fo that it is hard to distinguish one case from the other.

However, though there are here many deceits and impostures, yet even these, I think, are an evidence to prove the point: fince it cannot be supposed, that a disease would be counterfeited, which had never any foundation in nature.

NEITHER can I be perfuaded, that Baglivi, a native of the country, and a learned physician, (who must have known that tricks were played in this way) would have taken the pains to write a long differtation on this subject (a), had he not been tho-

SVI

<sup>(</sup>a) Vid. Baglivi de Praxi Medica, et Differtationes, Romæ, 1696. roughly

# Of the TARANTULA. 101 roughly convinced of the reality of fuch a poison.

Besides this, after Baglivi's book was published, Ludovicus Valetta, a Celestine monk of Apulia, put out at Naples a treatise upon this Spider (b); in which he not only answers the objections of those, who deny the whole thing, but gives from his own knowledge several instances of persons, who had suffered this way: some of whom were of great families, and so far from being dissemblers, that they would at any rate, to avoid shame, have concealed the missortune, which had befallen them.

To these may be added the testimony of the Hon. Mr. Boyle,

<sup>(</sup>b) De Phalangio Apulo opusculum, Neapoli, 1706.

who affures us, that having himfelf had fome doubts about this matter, he was, after strict inquiry, convinced that the relations in the was published, (a) surt graw mam

a Celestine monk of Livetia, put I SHALL therefore, from the authentic accounts given by the two mentioned authors, extract what is most material and necessary to our present purposed mont sovia

inflances of persons, who THE Tarantula (d) is a Spider of Apulia, of the octonocular kind; that is, of that species that has eightneyes, and spins webs, It has eight legs, four on each fide, and in each leg three joints. From the mouth proceed two darts, in shape just like to a hooked forceps, or restimony of the Hon. Mr. Royle,

<sup>(</sup>c) Of languid and unheeded motions, chap. vi. leolugo olugA oigaslola (1) (4) Tab. iii. fig. 5.

crab's claws: these are solid, and very sharp, so that they can easily pierce the skin. And between these and the fore-legs there are two little horns, which I suppose answer to those bodies called from their use in slies the Feelers: because as they do, so this creature is observed to move them very briskly, when it approaches to its prey.

pagates its species by laying eggs, which are very numerous; so that there are found sometimes in the semale, when diffected, a hundred or more; and these are hatched partly by the heat of the mother, partly by that of the sun, in about twenty or thirty days time.

THERE is also a Spider of the like nature with the Tarantula in the

the West-Indies, which Fr. Hermandez (e) describes by the name of Hoitztocatl, or the pricking Spider; and says, that its bite induces madness.

In the summer months, especially when the heats are greatest, as in the Dog-days, the Tarantula creeping among the corn in the sields, bites the mowers and passengers: in the winter it lurks in holes, and is scarcely seen; and if it does bite then, it is not venomous, neither does it induce any ill symptoms.

Bur in the hot weather, although the pain of its bite is at first no greater, than what is caused by the sting of a Bee; yet the part

<sup>(</sup>e) Histor. Animal, Nov. Hispan. Tract. iv.

quickly after is discoloured with a livid, black, or yellowish circle, and raised to an inflamed swelling. The patient within a few hours is seized with a violent sickness, dissinct ficulty of breathing, universal faintness, and sometimes trembling, with a weakness of the head: being asked what the ail is, he makes no reply, or with a querulous voice, and melancholy look, points to his breast, as if the heart was most affected.

During this mournful scene, all the usual alexipharmac and cordial medicines are of no service: for notwithstanding their repeated use, the patient growing by degrees more melancholy, stupid, and strangely timorous, in a short time expires; unless Music be called to his assistance, which alone, with-

and depend capacitable with the

L

out the help of medicine, performs the cure.

For at the first sound of the musical instrument, although the fick lie, as it were, in an apoplectic sit, they begin by degrees to move their hands and seet; till at last they get up, and fall to dancing with wonderful vigour, at sirst for three or four hours: then they are put to bed, resreshed from their sweating, for a short time, and repeat the exercise with the same vehemence; perceiving no weariness or weakness from it, but professing they grow stronger and nimbler, the more they dance.

At this sport they usually spend twelve hours a day, and it continues three or sour days; by which time they are generally freed from all their symptoms, which nevertheless attack them again about the same time the next year: and if they do not take care to prevent this relapse by music, they fall into a jaundice, want of appetite, universal weakness, and such like diseases; which are every year increased, if dancing be neglected, till at last they prove incurable.

As music is the common cure, so they, who are bitten, are pleased, some with one fort of it, some with another. One is raised with a pipe, another with a timbrel; one with a harp, another with a siddle; so that the musicians make sometimes several essays, before they can accommodate their art to the venom: but this is constant and certain, notwithstanding this variety, that they all require the quickest and briskest tunes, and

-floo

#### fos Of the TARANTULA.

are never moved by a flow, dull harmony.

WHILE the Tarantati, or affected, are dancing, they lose in a manner the use of all their senses, like so many drunkards, do many ridiculous and foolish tricks, talk and act obscenely and rudely; take great pleasure in playing with vine leaves, with naked fwords, red cloths, and the like; and on the other hand can't bear the fight of any thing black: so that if any by-stander happen to appear in that colour, he must immediately withdraw, otherwise they relapse into their symptoms with as much violence as ever.

Ir may afford some light towards understanding the nature of this poison, to observe that Apulia is the hottest part of all Italy, lying east-

eastward, and having all the summer long but very little rain to temper the heats: fo that the inhabitants breath an air, as it were, out of a firey furnace. Hence their temperament is dry and adust, as appears by their being generally lean, passionate, impatient, ready to action, quick-witted, very subject to inflammatory distempers, phrensies, melancholy, and the like: upon which account there are more mad people in this, than in all the other parts of Italy. Nay, what in other countries is but a light melancholy, arises here to a great highth: for women in a Chlorosis suffer almost the same fymptoms as persons poisoned by the Tarantula do, and are cured the same way; and in like manner the venom of the scorpion does here in its effects and cure agree very much with that of this spider.

L 3 FROM

From all this history it sufficiently appears, that those that are bitten by a Tarantula, do thereupon become delirious. In order therefore to account for the symptoms they suffer, it may not be improper to say something concerning a Delirium.

Such is the constitution of the human oeconomy, that as upon the impression of outward objects made upon the organs; and by the sluid of the nerves conveyed to the common sensory, different species are excited there, and represented to the mind; so likewise upon this representation, at the command of the mind, part of the same sluid is determined into the muscles, and, together with the arterial blood there, performs all the variety of voluntary motions and actions.

THIS

edit at l'attabancea éen effecial le leur

This order has been always fo constant in us, that at length by a kind of natural habitude, without the intervention of the reasoning faculty, representations made to the mind immediately and necesfarily produce fuitable motions in the bodily organs. When therefore these representations are irregular, the actions consequent to them must necessarily be so too.

This being premised, it may perhaps be probably faid, that a Delirium is the representation and various composition of several species to the mind, without any order or coherence; together, at least most commonly, with irregular, or, as it were, undefigned motions of the body: that is, such a wandering and irregular motion of the nervous fluid, whereby feveral

veral objects are represented to the mind, and upon this representation divers operations performed by the body; though those objects are not impressed upon the organs, nor those operations or motions deliberately commanded by the soul.

THE mind indeed is the first principle of all muscular motion; but in such cases as these, its promptitude to action or habit being so great, it is in a manner furprised, and cannot recover it self, after the spirits are with violent force determined pursuant to the representation of the species. For, as in the former state of things, a man is faid to act rationally, fo this latter case is called a perturbation of mind, that is, a delirium; though it is very manifest, that in reality the defect is not in the rational, but corporeal part; fuch species. fpecies being really presented to the mind, upon which by the order of our constitution such motions ought to follow in the body.

more to the firme amount of time. THUS, for instance, if the liquor of the nerves is, without the presence of any thing hurtful, put into a motion like unto that, which a painful impression makes in it; the same bodily actions must ensue, as proceed from fear, anger, or the like passion, determining the fpirits towards the muscular parts, And a by-stander, who sees no reason for such a representation made to the mind, will presently conclude, that the person thus acting acts without or beside his reafon, that is, is delirious; especially if the hurry and confusion of the fpirits be fuch, that not only one, but several different species be at the

the fame time presented to the mind: for a man in this case may act the part one joyful, angry, timorous, or the like, without any appearing reason, and all this almost in the same moment of time.

In one word, Deliria are the dreams of those who are awake. And as these in us sleeping are infinitely various and wonderfully compounded, and all from the fame common cause, diversely pressing the orifices of the nerves, and thus making different repercuffions of their fluid; and as we all know that, in this confusion of representations to the mind, there hereupon follow (though the body feem now in prefect repose) such motions in the organs, as are usually the effect of the arbitrary determination of the spirits thither; so we are now to inquire,

quire, what alteration of the body, made by this venom, can be the occasion of this disorder and tumult in the nervous fluid, which excites in the party infected fuch furprising, and almost contradictory reprefentations.

Most of the fymptoms of those, who are bitten by the Tarantula, are at the first, that is, before they rife to a delirium, plainly the fame with those which the bite of a viper induces: without doubt therefore, as we have before obferved of the common spider, that it pierces the flesh with its hooked forceps, and at the same time instils from the proboscis-in the mouth a liquid venom into the wound; fo the like claws in this (f) ferve to make way for an active

<sup>(</sup>f) Vid. Tab. iii. fig. 5.

and penetrating juice emitted from the same part.

This firey drop (as in the case of other poisonous animals) puts the nervous liquor into a ferment; a fever ensues: the secretion of this fluid in the brain, and consequently its derivation into the organs, is irregular: the impressions of outward objects upon the spirits so inflamed affect too sensibly; nay, without the action of these, in such a disturbed state of the occonomy, species or images are presented to the mind, which produce suitable, that is, irregular motions in the body,

More will be faid to this purpose in the following Essay. For the present it may suffice to observe, that these representations and actions will generally be according

Days

to the temperament of the patient; and the spirits will be hurried to those parts, to which in time of health they have been most frequently determined: and every one knows which these are in hot countries and constitutions.

Ir will perhaps make this theory probable, to confider that Bag-livi (g), in the diffection of a rabbit, killed by a Tarantula, found the fubstance of the brain, near the origin of the nerves, lightly inflamed, with livid spots here and there; a large quantity of extravafated ferum upon the brain: the effect generally of the circulation of the blood stopped by a fault in the secretion of the nervous liquor.

III

ıſe

its

t;

of e-

r-

ns

its

y,

m

0-

e-

ce

ns

or

nd

ıg

<sup>(</sup>g) Pag. 40.

As to the cure, which feems almost ridiculous, we must take notice, that the patients have no inclination to dance, till they hear the music: being defired to do it, they answer, it is impossible, they have no strength. Their starting up therefore, at the first noise of the instrument, is of a piece with their other actions: for as every thing from without has too great an effect on the nerves and their difordered fluid; so sounds, which formerly were joined to this exercise, and encouraged it, now excite to it with fury and violence. And the benefit of it is, that the continued motions of the limbs produce large sweats, which, by carrying off the inflammatory particles, abate the fever raised in the animal spirits. 30 20 200 200 000 00 40 3

liarly belonging to any large wings-Bur besides this, we may perhaps allow somewhat to the determinate force and particular modulation of the trembling percussions of the air, made by the mulical chords upon the elastic fibres in the brain: for contractil bodies may be acted upon by one certain degree of motion in the ambient fluid, though a greater degree of it, differently modified, may produce nothing of the like effect. This we see in the common experiment of two mufical instruments, tuned both to the same pitch: the strings of the one being struck, the correspondent strings of the other will found; and yet a much greater motion of the air, otherwise agitated, will not cause any sensible vibration in the fame chords. And also by a trick which some have, of finding the tone or note peculiarly Tent

liarly belonging to any large wineglass, and by adapting their voice exactly to that tone, and making it loud and lasting, they will make the vessel, first to tremble, and then burst: which it will not do, if their voice be but a little either too low or too high (b).

Mr. Boyle relates a story, from Scaliger, of a knight of Gascony, whom the sound of a bag-pipe would unavoidably force to make water; though this secretion is regularly made by the arbitrary contraction of the muscle of the bladder (i).

This makes it no difficult mat-

<sup>(</sup>b) Vid. Morhofii Stentor ΤΑΛΟΚΛΑΣΤΗΣ. Kilon. 1682.

<sup>(</sup>i) Of languid and unheeded motions, chap.vi.
different

different persons insected with this venom, require often for their cure a different kind of music: their sibres having different tensions, are not in like manner acted upon by the same vibrations.

The obstinate continuing of the patients in this exercise is, in a great measure, owing to the encouragement of the by-standers, and the strong opinion they have of being benefited by it.

Non are we to wonder at this practice, as odd and irrational: for Music was anciently very much made use of to medicinal purposes; and may without doubt do very great service, even by a mechanical force, in many bad distempers; particularly in some distorders of the mind, which being always attended with irregular hurries

of the spirits, may be quieted by exciting in them such motions, as accompany the contrary passions.

It is plain from the history of king Saul, that this was known in very early days among the Jews. He being at times seized with fits of madness, was cured this way (k): for the evil spirit from the Lord, I suppose (according to the Jewish manner of expressing extraordinary incidents) means no more than a maniacal fury, which by divine judgment he at certain times fell into.

We have a famous testimony to this purpose in Galen (1), who

<sup>(</sup>k) 1 Samuel, chap. xvi.

<sup>(1)</sup> De Sanit. tuenda, lib 1. cap. viii.

tells us, "that Aesculapius used to "recover those, in whom violent "motions of the mind had induced a hot temperament of body, by melody and songs." Pindar (m) mentions the same thing: and indeed from hence not only the notion, but the very name of charming (n) seems to have taken its origin.

Thus Athenaeus relates, that Theophrastus in his book of Enthusiasm says: "Ischiadic pains " are cured, if any one sooth (or "charm) the part by Phrygian " harmony" (o). And in the like allusive sense Caelius Aurelianus

<sup>(</sup>m) Pythior. Od. 3. pananais imandais. Vid. ibid. Scholia.

<sup>(</sup>n) A carmine.

<sup>(0)</sup> Deipnosoph. l. xiv. p. 624. Ἰσχίακες Φάσκων ἀνόσες διατελείν, ει καταυλήσοι τὶς τε τόπε τη Φρυγις ὶ ἀρμονία.

calls this practice, decantare local dolentia; and then adds by way of explication, that "the pain is mi-"tigated and discussed by the " tremblings and palpitutions of " the part (p)". Which seems very well to agree with what was before remarked, concerning the mechanical force of music upon the elastic fibres of the brain, whereby the spirits being determined to the parts affected excite those motions in them, which produce a cure. Besides, as Athenaeus here intimates, the Phrygian music was upon a pipe, which was the most vehe-ment and brisk of all the ancients knew; so that indeed it was said to raise those, who heard it, to perfect fury and madness (q): and such

(3) Vid. Bartholin. De tibiis veter. I. 1. c. 9.

<sup>(</sup>p) Morb. chronic. 1. v. c. 1. Quae cum faltum sumerent palpitando, discusso dolore, mitescerent.

we have observed to be requisite for the venom of the Tarantula.

Aulus Gellius (r) not only relates this same cure of Ischiadic ails as a thing notorious enough; but adds besides out of Theophrastus, "that "the music of a pipe rightly mannaged healed the bites of Vingers,"

AND not only does Apollonius (s) mention the cure of distractions of the mind, epilepsies, and several other distempers this same way; but Democritus (t) in his treatise of Plagues taught, "that "the music of pipes was the medicine for many diseases; "which

<sup>(</sup>r) Noct. Atticar. l. iv. c. 13.

<sup>(5)</sup> Histor. Mirabil.

<sup>(</sup>t) Apud Aul. Gell. loc. citat. Plurimis hominum morbis medicinam fuisse incentiones tibiarum.

Thales of Crete confirmed by his practice: for when fent for by the Lacedaemonians to remove from them the pestilence, he did it by the help of music (u).

this remedy to have been very ancient in many cases. And indeed as Caelius Aurelianus (x) takes notice, that the first use of it was ascribed to Pythagoras himself, so he having settled and sounded his sect in those very parts of Italy, which are the country of the Tarantula, going then under the name of Graecia magna, now Calabria; it is not, I think, at all improbable, that he might have been the author and inventor of this practice there, which has continued ever since:

<sup>(</sup>u) Plutarc. de Musica.

<sup>(</sup>x) Loc. ante cit.

especially since Jamblichus affirms (y), not only that he made use of music in physic, but particularly that he sound out and contrived some harmonies to ease the passions of the mind, and others for the cure of bites.

To this useful power of Music I will (to confirm my reasonings upon it) add a remarkable instance of its hurtful effects, even in a brute; which an ingenious gentleman told me, he once saw. A player on a stiddle having frequently observed, that a dog in the room was always so affected by a particular note, as to howl, and shew great uneasiness at it; one day, for experiment's sake, continued to strike the same note so long, till the

<sup>(</sup>y) De Vit. Pythagor. cap. 25. προς δηγμις βοηθητικώταλα μέλη.

fensible animal fell into convul-

To conclude with the Tarantula, we may take notice, that, as to the return of the symptoms the next year, that is owing to the same excessive heat in those months, acting again upon the small remains of the venomous ferment. Thus Bartholin (2) relates a story of a melancholy physician at Venice, who suffered the attacks of his disease only during the dog-days, which yearly ended and returned with them: a convincing proof how great a share heat has in all these cases.

<sup>(</sup>z) Hiftor. Anatom. Cent. 2. H. 16.



#### \*\*\*\*

### ESSAY III.

#### Of the MAD Dog.

Poison from the bite of a Mad Dog appear after so different a manner in different subjects, that the accounts given of them by authors, being generally taken from single cases, are very different, and hardly consistent with one another. The main symptom indeed they all agree in, that is, what they call (though improperly) the Hydrophobia, or Dread of Water: but the disorders, with which this is attended

#### 130 Of the MAD Dog.

attended, are related fo variously, that they can scarcely be thought to belong to the same kind of malady.

I SHALL therefore first describe the history of this disease, from observations made on a considerable number of patients; and then inquire into the reasons, why the fatal distemper commonly produced by it shews it self with so much variety, and appears, as it were, disguised in some cases.

THE wound from the bite of a mad dog differs not at all from that made by a common bite, and is as easily healed: and it is usually a confiderable time before any bad confequences of it appear. There are instances where these have been deferred to three, four, or six months; nay, some authors say, to a year and

and longer. Galen himself saw one case after a year (a); I remember one after eleven months: but the attack is generally within thirty or forty days, though very often sooner, sometimes in fifteen or sixteen days, in young subjects.

The first approaches of the distemper generally discover themselves after this manner. A pain
is felt in the part which was
wounded, which by degrees spreads
it self to the neighbouring parts:
a lassitude follows with uneasiness
in all the limbs. Then the patient grows pensive and sad, with
disturbed and unquiet sleeps, complains of faintness and lowness
of spirits, particularly of an oppression at his breast. His pulse

<sup>(</sup>a) Comment. ii. in 1 Prorrhet. Hippocrat.

intermits, his nerves tremble, he has cold fweats, a great nausea and fickness at stomach, and loaths food: and though he has an inward heat and thirst, and desires to drink; yet he swallows meat, but especially liquors, with great difficulty. These symptoms increase, and the next day, from the great uneafiness and pain, which he finds in fwallowing, he conceives fuch an aversion to liquids, that at the first fight of them he falls into convulsions and agonies, and cannot get down the least drop. This Hydrophobia has always been accounted the furest fign and mark of this poison, by which it is distinguished from all other diseases; as not being observed, at least very rarely, in any other case whatsoever.

milehiof, and bene that they w Ar this time a fever usually appears, with a quick but low pulse, without the least sleep, a hoarse voice, a gathering of froth in the mouth, and spitting out of this upon the by-standers; universal convulsions, particularly about the throat, and in the musculi erectores penis, whence a continued priapism is observed. During this tragical scene, which always proves fatal in about two days, a delirium comes on, sometimes with most terrible symptoms of rage and fury, and attempts of doing all possible mischief even to the most beloved friends and relations; but more commonly without any furor, it is of the melancholy kind, and the wretch refigns to death, and prepares for it, bids those about him take care of themselves, lest he should do them a mischief;

mischief; and begs that they would trouble him no more: and, his breath growing shorter and shorter, he expires in convulsive fits.

MANY of the ancients have mentioned this disease, particularly Dioscorides, Galen, Aetius, Aegineta; but none have described it fo largely as Caelius Aurelianus (b), who, from the writings of the Greek physicians, (chiefly Soranus, of the methodic fect) has collected, and put into obscure bad Latin, all the fymptoms of it, with great pains and exactness. The names of the more modern authors on this fubject may be feen collected by that diligent observer, Stalpart Vander Wiel (c), to which may be added the learned Dr. Lister (d).

<sup>(</sup>b) De morbis acutis, lib. iii.

<sup>(</sup>c) Observat. rarior. Cent, i. Obs. 100.

<sup>(</sup>d) Exercit, Medicinal.

coolings of fresh air is differentiable

Ir will afford great light towards the knowledge of the nature of this abstruce disease, to remark some odd appearances in the progress of it: which, though with a little variety, discover themselves in a greater or lesser degree in all the unhappy patients.

8

t

8

S

t

r

d

It is common to them all, that they can ill bear the impression of objects upon the senses. All feeling is painful. The slightest touch or rubbing of the limbs hurts. The least noise is offensive: and the opening or shutting of a door affrights, as if the house was falling. The eyes so ill bear the light, that even the sight of any thing white is intolerable. In like manner, the inward membranes are so tender, that they cannot suffer their natural sensation. The common coolness

coolness of fresh air is disagreeable to the lungs: and the making of water gives uneasiness and grief in the urinary passages. The aspect is dismal, either frightful with tokens of rage and fury, or lamentable with marks of moaning and despair. There is no sleep from the begining of the sever to the end.

When the symptoms are maniacal, the strength of the muscles is prodigious: these acting indeed with a convulsive force so great, that I have seen a case, in which a man tied down in bed with strong cords broke them all at once by one effort, and immediately died paralytic; as if all the sibres of the body had been overstrained, and torn to pieces by their violent action.

As to the Hydrophobia, the patient at first has no dread of water, nor any aversion to liquors. On the contrary, he fees them with pleasure: being thirsty he desires drink; but then soon wonders, what should be the reason, that he is not able to take it. He contrives ways to do it, by endeavouring to fuck through a quill, etc. but soon cries out: It is impossible. When asked why, he answers: It will not go down, it strangles him, and begs to be excused trying any more.

In order to find out the cause of this train of dreadful events, we must take notice, that the rabies or madness in a dog is the effect of a violent fever; and therefore it is most common in excessive hot weather, though sometimes intense

N

cold

cold may be the cause of it: that no dog ever fweats; from whence it follows, that when his blood is in a ferment, it cannot, as in other creatures, discharge itself upon the furface of the body; and therefore must of necessity throw out a great many saline and active particles upon those parts, where there is the most constant and easy secretion: and fuch, next to the miliary in the skin in us, are the salival glands. For this reason much more spittle is separated in a dog, when mad, than at any other time, and that very frothy, or impregnated with hot fubtile parts.

THE looks of a dog in this condition discover a fever. He runs wildly forward panting, fnaps at every one he meets: his tongue hangs out of his mouth with flabber: his eyes are heavy, full of tears:

tears: he takes no food nor drink. In diffecting one, who died mad, the forepart of the dura mater on the brain, about an inch above the eye-brows, was found inflamed and even ulcerated, the ulcerations piercing through this membrane, and also the pia mater: and upon pressure there issued out from the fmall ulcers a thin matter tinged with blood.

Now as we every day observe, that what is thrown out from liquors in a ferment, is capable of inducing the like motion in another liquor of the same kind, when duly mixed with it; so we may very well suppose in the prefent case, that the faliva, which is itself one of the most fermentative juices in nature, being turgid with firey faline particles thrown into it out of the boiling blood, when it N 2

s t

f

comes by means of a wound to be mixed with the nervous liquor in another animal, must necessarily put it into violent agitations, in the nature of a ferment, (as has been explained in the Introduction:) the consequence of which will be all the effects of an interrupted secretion in the brain, and disturbed circulation of the blood, a fever with a delirium, convulsions, etc.

That this delirium is sometimes maniacal, sometimes melancholic, is owing to the different temperament and constitution of the patient, inclined more to passions of one kind or the other. As we see the effects of drunkenness are in one man good humour, mirth, and joy; in another, ill-nature, malice, and rage; in a third, a mixture of ridiculous and extravagant

gant actions: and all from the fame common cause, raising natural dispositions to a higher pitch. And we must likewise observe, that the huntimen distinguish in dogs themselves two kinds of this difease, one of which they call the biting, the other, the fullen madness.

In short, this distemper is a fever of that kind, in which the nervous fluid is more particularly affected, from the violent action of an extraneous firey matter mixed with it. A delirium enfues, attended, according to the disposition of the body, with symptoms either of fury or of despondency, and very often with a mixture of both. For we know that these are frequently changed, and fucceed to each other: a mania being indeed usually a hightened melancholy; that is, from great and continued

N 3

low-

lowness of spirits, apprehensions of evil increase more and more, and the imagination is possessed with species of things most terrible and destructive: upon which the mind is necessarily determined to actions, which by the constant order of nature follow upon fuch representations. And we therefore find, that, even in common fevers, patients will fometimes give warning of their growing furious: that is, of their preception of frightful images, which will of course unavoidably hurry the mind to outragious efforts.

But the Hydrophobia (though it is commonly thought to be so) is no part of this delirium; as will appear anon.

From the description we have given, it may, I think, be conclud-

cluded, that there is in all these cases some degree of inflammation, with too great a tension and driness of the nervous membranes, and too much elasticity and force in the fluid, with which they are filled: that by this they have acquired a preternatural sensibility; so that the usual impressions of outward objects, instead of an agreeable feeling, give pain and uneasiness; and inward images are so strong and lively, that the mind is furprised, and determines the spirits into the muscular organs with an irregular impetus.

As a proof of this, the diffection of the dead bodies generally discover the vessels in the brain distended, the sinus longitudinalis full of sluid blood, not coagulated, as is usual in most other diseases of the head; the brain it N 4 self,

felf, and the *spinal marrow*, drier than ordinary: the *pericardium* without liquor: the *lungs* loaded: the *arteries* full of blood, very fluid and hardly concrescible in the open air: appearances all, which shew the animal spirits to have been principally affected.

THE Hydrophobia, we faid, is no part of the delirium. For the patients, being feverish and thirsty, do always defire drink, as long as they can swallow it: at last they find they can neither eat nor drink, but drinking is the most difficult. Now the reason is this. This fever is of the nervous or spasmodic kind: all the nerves are drawn into cramps; particularly the mufcles employed in deglutition are convulsed, their action is loft, and it is then impossible to get any thing down. To ask one in this condition condition - to drink, is to defire him to choak himself: and when he has found this to be fo, he dreads the fight of liquors offered to him, as much as he would a knife presented to his throat, and strives to keep them from his mouth. Liquids in fuch a state are fwallowed with more difficulty than folids: because the instruments of deglutition (which are principally, the back part of the tongue, the hinder part of the palate, and the upper part of the oesophagus) can more effectually embrace and act with their joint force upon folid, than upon liquid fubstances. And besides this, the epiglottis (which must always be closely shut at this time) is more powerfully preffed down by a folid, than by a liquid body. When therefore the united force of thefe parts is taken away by convulfions, some part of the liquids will flide

flide down into the aspera arteria: upon which a suffocation must immediately follow. This disease therefore should have been called Δυσκατάποσις, a difficulty in swallowing; rather than Υδροφοδία, a dread of water.

It will serve both to illustrate and confirm this reasoning, to take noitce, that there are other distempers besides this, (and all indeed of the nervous kind) in which the same frightful symptom is sometimes observed. Authors (e) have remarked it in malignant severs: and a common melancholy has been seen to end satally in it (f). I have known it, in the highth of a violent by steric disor-

(f) Ephemer. German. ann. 1687.

<sup>(</sup>e) Schenckius de Venen. Animal. Salmuth. Observ. Cent. ii. Obs. 52.

der, to have continued for many hours, till the convultive motions in the throat were quieted by proper medicines: and I remember a case, in which sits of a palpitation of the heart were attended with so great a degree of it, that it seemed not to differ from the true Hydrophobia.

On the other hand, it has sometimes happened, that this bite has been sollowed with all the other usual symptoms, even to a satal degree, and yet no Hydrophobia has appeared. A learned physician assured me, that in Shropshire he saw three patients in one year, who, at the ordinary time of about thirty or forty days after the wound, all fell into such nervous disorders as have been described, a sever, delirium, oppression of the breath, palpitation of the

the heart, spasms, etc. and died on the third day: yet none of them, during this melancholy scene, had any difficulty of swallowing, or shewed any signs of a dread of liquids.

The Hydrophobia therefore is only a local convulsion, which, when the universal feverish affection of the nervous system is come to the highth, is very seldom absent: but though it be, the spasms of all the other parts may prove mortal. And because this sever of the spirits is rarely so violent in any cases, except the bite of a mad dog, as to produce a difficulty of swallowing; this symptom has been thought to be peculiar to that posson.

Nothing seems more wonderful in this whole affair, than that the

n

1,

d

or

is

1,

is

·, ·s

0

e

e

S

the venom should as it were lye latent in the body fo long a time, before it discovers itself. Now if, as has been faid, the poisonous saliva acts upon the nervous fluid in the manner of a ferment, it may well be conceived, that before this can have a sensible effect, it must make some alteration in the more folid fibres of the brain, by inducing perhaps that tenfion and driness of the membranes, which we have mentioned. This in different constitutions will be done in a different space of time: nay it may so happen, that this ferment being weak, and the constitution strong, no visible mischief may enfue, till fome accidental alteration in the body unluckily gives it an additional force: as we observed in the case of the Tarantula, how far external heat promotes the delirium.

AND therefore, by parity of reason, the calamitous symptoms may fometimes, by the concurrence of extraordinary circumstances, be unexpectedly brought on in less time than any above mentioned.

We experience every day in common nervous distempers, that the return and violence of the fits depend very much upon the action of things both within and without. We may add to this, that in some diseases, in which the blood it self is infected, and the folid parts, even the bones, corrupted, the poison seems to be hid a confiderable time, while it is working in the body, before its last effect appears: as particularly in venereal cases.

NEITHER will it feem strange, that a poison so different in its force, and fo alterable by many circumstances, should in some subjects produce symptoms of the fame convulfive kind, yet not to fuch a degree as to hinder deglutition: and these too only at particular times.

A foldier of a strong habit of body came to me not long fince, who once a month was feized with a great anxiety, palpitation of the heart, and difficulty of breathing. He had been bitten by a mad dog about fix weeks before he began to complain. By bleeding, cold bathing, the powder of Lichen with pepper, and volatil medicines during the oppression, the fits were every month less violent, and at last quite left him.

A MOST remarkable case of this kind was communicated to me by a person of unquestioned veracity. It was this. A gentlewoman in Yorksbire, of the age of thirty-five years, was bit by a mad dog in the fore-finger: about a month after, she had a pain in that part, which shot up to the shoulder, and was thought to be rheumatic. This pain returned every month, just a day before the full moon, lafting generally three days. After fifteen months she fell into the Hydrophobia, and died the third day. Her friends then recollected the bite to have happened fo long before.

THE influence of the moon in these cases I am convinced is of some weight. The manner of its action I have attempted to explain

plain in another place (g): and as the proofs there given are undeniable, and very much regard the nervous fluid; it cannot be doubted, but the same power may have the like effect in a disease, in which this fluid suffers more remarkably perhaps than in any other whatsoever.

LOOKING over the histories of the many patients I have attended in this deplorable condition, I observe about one half of the number to have been attacked with the spasms preceding the Hydrophobia, either upon the full moon, or the day before it. And where this is only an influence concuring with inward causes of great force, it is not to be expected, but that

<sup>(</sup>g) De imperio folis ac lunae:

those should often prevail without this external assistance.

But it is time to come to the cure, or rather the means of preventing the effects of this terrible poilon. For all authors agree, that, after the appearance of the *Hydrophobia*, the case is almost desperate: and the reason is plain from the description we have given of it, a dismal scene of the last struggles and agonies of nature yielding up to the enemy.

The first care to be taken is of the wounded part. The ancient physicians (h), who are followed in this by the moderns (i), advise, where the place will admit of it,

(i) Hildan. Obs. Cent. i. Obs. 87.

fi

fi

q

2

<sup>(</sup>b) Vid. Galen. de Ther. ad Pif. 1. i. c. 16. et Actium l. vi. c. 24. et Celfum, l. v. c. 27.

Of the Mad Doc, 155 to enlarge the wound by incision; to apply a cupping glass; to burn it with a hot iron; and to keep a discharge from the ulcer by drawing medicines for many days.

I CANNOT but say, that I think all this severity needless. The design of it is to draw out the poison: but as it has been proved, that this immediately affects the nervous liquor, the mischief must have taken place, before applications of this kind can be made.

I THEREFORE am of opinion, (because it may however be of some service to have a continued drain from the part) that it will be sufficient to enlarge the wound a little, and dress it with *Ung. Bassilic.* nig. adding to it a small quantity of Mercur. praecip. rub. as a digestive.

t d ... - 6.

to

no color e the wout

156

IT happens in most cases, that the wound being fmall, is healed up before the patient seeks for help. For this reason, and because it is of no great consequence whether it be cured or not, in the Paper which I printed and difperfed some years since, intitled, A certain cure for the bite of a Mad Dog, I took no notice of any outward application: the rather, because I thought, if any great stress was laid upon it, it might frighten those who had neglected this care; and lead them to think, that the other part of the cure would not be effectual without it. And I can fafely affirm, that (whether any outward application was made or not) I have never known this method to fail of fuccess, where it has been followed before the Hydrophobia began: although in the course course of about thirty years befides the experience made by others, both in town and country) I have used it a thousand times. I have often wished, that I knew so certain a remedy in any other difease: I shall therefore give the reafons of this method.

Bur before I proceed to the particulars of it, it may not be amiss to mention the most considerable medicines, which have been formerly used in this case: for it will hence appear, that the like intentions have been purfued in all times, though by different ways.

4

d

-

fs

n

;

10

ot I

er

de

is

it

y-

he

rse

THE injudicious jumbles of Theriaca's, specific Antidotes, etc. whether old or new, deferve no notice. That ridiculous preservative, the liver of the Mad Dog,

0 3 which

which Pliny fays (k), should be eaten rather raw than boiled, is neither good food nor physic. Galen (1) observed, that it availed nothing: and I remember to have feen a poor boy die mad, who had greedily devoured almost the whole of it.

THERE are two or three remedies recommended, I think, upon rational grounds. The first is the Cineres cancrorum fluviatilium, ashes of the river Craw-fish. These were prepared by burning the fifh alive upon a copper-plate, with a fire made of the cutings of twigs of the white Briony. This Galen (m) avers that no body ever made use of without success: and before

(m) Ibid. 1. iii. c. 34.

<sup>(</sup>k) Hist. nat. l. xxix. c. 5.
(l) De simpl. med. facult. l. ii, c. 1.

him Dioscorides (n) assured, that it is a medicine which might be relied on. This calcined powder was given in large quantities, viz. a good spoonful or two every day for forty days together; either alone, or rather mixed with a fmall portion of Gentian root and Frankincenfe. To set minimum to de. a Mineraliam (a). To the

ANOTHER medicine is the Spongia Cynorrhodi, vel Rofae Sylvestris, the sponge of the Dogrose, which is so celebrated an antidote against this and other animal poisons, that P. Boccone (0), who has writen a whole discourse upon its virtues, tells us, it is called in Sicily, Sanatodos or All-beal.

(n) De Theriac. c. 2.

(c) Hill, Phase told it pour

Lit beveel,

<sup>(0)</sup> Museo di piante rare, Obs. 2.

Besides these, the plant alysfum or madwort had its name, given it by the ancients, from its great efficacy against this madness. This was of two sorts, one described by Dioscorides, a species of the Leucoium, the other by Galen, a Marrubium (p). To these may be added garlick, agrimony, and oxylapathum.

Now it is remarkable, that all these remedies are powerful diuretics; the two sirst of the animal, the last of the vegetable kind. For, as Mr. Ray (q) has observed, the Sponge of the Cynorrhodon is an excrescence formed upon the plant, as galls are upon the oak. If it be cut, 'tis found full of

(q) Hift. Plant, tom. ii. p. 1471.

<sup>(</sup>p) Vid. Fab. Column. Phytobafan. p. 27.

white worms, being the nest of these insects; which lodging here all the winter, do in the begining of the spring turn to flies, and quit their quarters.

ALL infects abound with a diuretic falt: but as Cantharides do fo more than any others, therefore the learned Baccius (r) goes farther, and, from the authority of Rhazes and Joannes Damascenus, advises to give these in substance for many days together. The pre-paration of this antidote (so he calls it) is by infusing the slies in sour butter-milk twenty-four hours, then drying them, and with the flour of lentils and wine making them up into troches of a scruple weight, of which one is to be taken every day: by which means he affures us, that though the pa-

<sup>(</sup>r) De Venen. p. 89.

tient make bloody urine, yet that milk largely drank will abate that fymptom, and that the Hydrophobia will be happily prevented. Boccone likewise informs us, that in Upper Hungary they give in this case five Cantharides in one dose to men, and to beasts a greater quantity (s).

I MUST add, that Actius, (t), who has collected all the medicines he could from the old physicians, affirms, that himself knew an old man, who cured those, who were bit, with common sorrel only. He washed the wound with a decoction of this herb, and laid it on as a cataplasm, and gave it in drink: by this means, the patient made a great quantity of turbid urine.

<sup>· (</sup>s) Museo di fisica. Observ. 21.

<sup>(</sup>t) Lib. vi. c. 24.

From hence it appears, that the furest remedies in all ages against this venom have been such, as provoke a great discharge by urine. Reflecting upon this, I thought it must be right to give to the public a course easily to be pursued, which by preventing the fever for a long time after the bite, and constantly promoting this evacuation, might secure the patient from danger. The method is this.

"LET the patient be blooded at the arm nine or ten ounces.

" Take of the herb, called in

" Latin Lichen cinereus terrestris,

" in English Ash-coloured ground

" liverwort, cleaned, dried, and

" powdered, half an ounce. Of

"black pepper powdered, two

" drachms. Mix these well toge-

" ther,

" ther, and divide the powder in-" to four doses, one of which " must be taken every morning, " fasting, for four mornings suc-" cessively, in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into " the cold bath, or a cold fpring, " or river, every morning fasting, " for a month: he must de dipt " all over, but not stay in (with " his head above water) longer " than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must " go in three times a week for a " fortnight longer."

This powder was first published in the Philosophical Transactions (u), from Mr. Dampier, in

whose family it had been kept as a secret many years: and in the year 1721, it was, at my desire, put into the Pharmacop. Lond. by the name of Pulvis antilyssus. I afterwards made this alteration only, of putting two parts of Lichen to one of pepper, instead of equal parts, because I thought it too hot: and whereas but two or three doses of it were formerly given, I repeated it four days.

The Lichen, like those already mentioned, is a warm diuretic; the pepper is added, I suppose, to make it more agreeable to the stomach: for it is distasteful and nauseous.

This plant (x) is so remarkable for its virtue, that it may

<sup>(</sup>x) Vid. Tab. iv.

# 166 Of the Man Dog.

noitqinolob is svig ot slims od ton feeret many years: and in the tielo 1721, it was, at my defire, put

MR. Ray, fo far as I can find, was the first who gave a di-Ainet account of it (y), reckoning it among the Lichens. Our great botanist, Dr. Dillenius, has lately more exactly described it (2), and put it into the trible of the mosses, calling it Lichenoides digitatum cinereum, Lactucae foliis finuosis. It appears indeed to be of a fubstance between a fungus and a museus, soft, spongy and lanuginous. It grows close to the ground, chiefly on heaths, and in woody, shady places, near the roots and stumps of trees; which being commonly covered with

**NOM** 

<sup>(</sup>y) Vid. Catal. Plant. Angl. ann. 1670. et Histor. Plant.

<sup>(</sup>z) Hiftor. Muscorum, pag. 200.

creeping, mostly herbs, it sticks to them when it is gathered.

It is found in all countries, and from America has been obferved to be brought over with the Peruvian bark.

The leaves when young are small, but grow to two or three inches in length, and an inch or two in breadth, divided into several segments. They are sometimes single, sometimes lying upon one another. At their extremities they produce little hard, oblong bodies, which the botanists call Peltae, and are undoubtedly the seminal capsulae. The leaves, when dry, are ash-coloured, darker on the upper part; on the under, lighter. Frequent veins are observed along them, from which here and there run small white

#### 168 Of the Mad Dog.

fibres into the earth, the roots of the plant.

It is found at all times of the year, especially after rainy seasons, that is, from autumn to winter: and therefore, as being in its freshest vigour, it should always be gathered about that time.

I HAVE also examined it by distillation; by which four ounces
of it yielded, of an acid water one
ounce, five drachms, one scruple,
and two grains; of oil heavier
than water, two drachms, one
scruple, sixteen grains; of coal
containing fixt salt, one ounce,
two drachms, one scruple, eleven
grains.

But I proceed in the cure.
To make this more effectual, I added the use of cold bathing, which

which had never been recommended in this manner before. The ancients, as I shall observe presently, never applied it till the Hydrophobia appeared; and the common practice among us of fending the patient to the nearest falt-water, as foon as may be, and there only to dip him all over twice or thrice, it is plain, cannot avail much to the prevention of a difease, which will not appear till about a month after; and therefore it ought to be continued for so long a time, if any advantage is to be expected from it: and I have indeed known many to have died raving, who had undergone this treatment. It is the pressure of the water upon the surface of the body, and the constriction the cold makes upon the fibres of the skin and the small tubes, which produce the good effect. The diftension

### 170 Of the MAD Dog.

tension of the vessels by the fermenting humours is hereby repreffed, and a flux of urine promoted for so many days, that all danger of the nervous fever, the consequent of the instilled poison, is quite over. And if it should be thought that falt-water, being heavier than fresh, will press more; this difference, in two or three immersions only, can be but of fmall moment, and is abundantly compensated by the greater coldness of springs (which are usually chosen for this purpose) than is felt in the sea.

Thus I have made plunging into water effectual in preventing this disease, without the danger of drowning: whereas the ancients practised the same to remove it when it appeared, with some degree at least of this hazard. For Celsus,

Celsus (a), who seems first to have mentioned it, and fays 'tis the only remedy, advises, if the patient can't swim, to let him be kept under water, that he may fwallow it; and then at times be lifted out of it: if he can fwim, to hold him under by force, that he may drink whether he will or not. This in short is drowning and recovering by turns. And I make no question, but so bold a practice was grounded on the authority of the Greek physicians, from whose rich stores this Latin author has extracted, and digefted into a small compass, the best

<sup>(</sup>a) Unicum remedium est, nec opinantem in piscinam non ante ei provisam projicere, et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modò mersum bibere pati, modo attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invitus quoque aqua satietur : sic enim simul et sitis, et aquæ metus tollitur. Lib. v. cap. 27.

172 Of the MAD Dog.

fystem that ever was composed of medicine.

However it be, the famous Van Helmont (b), in the begining of the last century, having observed the great effects of this practice in Flanders, recommended it in a very strong manner. He saw an old man in the Hydrophobia, cured by submersion in falt water. He was first held under the water about four minutes, then taken out, and dipped again twice more, each time about a minute. When he was taken out, he really thought him quite dead; but being kept warm, and laid over a barrel, he vomited up the water he had fwallowed, and recovered both his life and right senses.

<sup>(</sup>b) Ortus Medicin. Demens idea.

HE relates another remarkable story of the cure of the common mania, by being drowned in fresh water; and from this rightly concludes, that it makes no difference in the case, whether the water be falt or fresh. He justly remarks, that great care should be taken not to give over for dead those who are drowned: adding two remarkable instances of persons who were brought to life, after they had lain under water half an hour. And to this purpose I remember, that an ingenious physician told me, that he had, not long fince, in the country happened to fave a man from the grave, who having been funk in a river more than twenty minutes, was judged to be past all hopes of recovery.

P 3

E.

THERE

THERE are many accounts upon record of those, who after having been drowned many hours have been brought to life (c). This should certainly encourage the use of all means upon fuch accidents, especially since the trial is not difficult. The first step should be, to blow up the smoak of Tobacco into the intestins: then to warm the body by shaking and rolling it about, and rubbing it with warm cloaths in bed: in a word, to put the blood into motion by all manner of ways; and not to be difcouraged, though no figns of life should be discovered after an hour or two spent in this good work;

<sup>(</sup>c) Vid. Differtation fur l'Incertitude des signes de la mort. Paris, 1742.

towards the latter end of which volatil fpirits and falts may have a good effect. Neither should bleeding be omitted, when the blood is become warm enough to drop out of the veins. Show back when wherear

But to return from this (I think useful) digression to the Hydrophobia, I must observe, that if submersion in this way be put in practice, it ought to be done upon the very first signs of the symptom, before the fever is come to its highth. For when it is fo, there will not be natural strength to overcome the shock: and I have always found, that at this time even common bathing has proved hurtful.

Bur experiments of this kind are perhaps rather to be permitted than injoined by physicians, for their

### 176 Of the MAD Dog.

their own fakes; though it is certain, that cures more dangerous than this are every day directed: but that is generally in cases, where it cannot fo evidently be known, whether the patient dies by the remedy or by the disease. In such kind of attempts, the danger from the trial is to be weighed against that from the disease: if this outweighs, 'tis not only reasonable but merciful, " even with a kind " of rashness, as Celsus some-" where expresses it, to snatch " an opportunity of doing good " (d)." I we will be live on the

Ar least there is more humanity in such proceeding, than in stifling a miserable wretch between

<sup>(</sup>d) Cum quadam temeritate medicamenta arripere oportet.

two feather-beds: which, as I have been informed, is the practice in a neighbouring country, and fometimes in our own.

related acresy remarkable ficer of Bur the greatest comfort is, that at any time before this scene of horror opens, simple immerfion without drowning will prove effectual. For though it is best to begin the method prescribed, as foon after the accident as it can be done; yet where it has been neglected, even till a day or two before the calamity might be expected, (as was judged from the begining anxiety and oppression of the spirits) the success has been the fame. . . . O . . buil sid lo sooned

ciano, who are made convertant BEFORE I quit this subject, I must take notice, (as I have hinted from Van Helmont) that this action of cold water upon the body,

by pressure and constriction, makes it of fingular service in the cure not only of acute, but also of chronical deliria. Doctor Willis (e) relates a very remarkable story of a lufty young woman, who, having been raving mad feven or eight days, was by his order carried abroad at midnight, and thrown naked into a river, where she fwam about without help for more than a quarter of an hour; and taken out was put to bed, fell into a fleep and large fweats, and recovered without the help of any other remedy.

But there is no need of instances of this kind. Our physicians, who are most conversant

<sup>(</sup>e) De Anima brutorum, part, patholog, cap. x. de delirio et phrenitide.

in the cure of these maladies, find by daily experience, that this practice has a very considerable share not only in recovering their patients, but also in preventing a relapse into the same misery.

I am therefore forry to read in the Philosophical Transactions (f), a remark of a learned gentleman, who, upon my recommending cold bathing, proposes rather the use of the hot bath: because "a cold bath, he says, shuts the pores, as a warm one opens them." Surely he should have known, that the shutting of the pores by a short cold immersion, is naturally followed by a glowing warmth, which relaxes and opens them; and by this means pro-

<sup>(</sup>f) N°. 443.

motes perspiration, without the distension of the vessels by an inflammatory heat. I am afraid no bathing, whether hot or cold, would clear a head possessed with such immechanical notions.

To fay no more, whoever has rightly confidered the Bellinian theory of melancholy and maniacal distempers (g), will easily see the reason of the surprising effects of this safe and easy application, in dispelling the greatest calamity, to which mankind is liable.

As to all other ways of curing the Hydrophobia, I own I have not been so happy as to find any success from the many I have tried. Bathing, at this time, is ineffectual. I have taken away large quantities of blood; have given

<sup>(</sup>g) Vid. Bellin. De morbis capitis.

opiates every three or four hours; tried volatil salts, asa foetida, the rad, valerian. sylv. with other antiepileptics, in large doses; as also the famous Indian remedy, musk and cinnabar; laid on blistering plaisters; cooled with nitre and emulfions of barly water, &c. All has been in vain, because too late. And what is still more discouraging is, that though fometimes I have conquered the terrible fymytom, and brought the patient to drink freely; yet he has died in twenty-four hours with a fever and convultions: a plain proof of what we have faid of the manner, in which this poison operates.

However, nothing is to be omitted to the last, be the prospect never so bad: because that may fucceed in one patient, which has not in a hundred. I have by me

a letter from the learned Dr. Boerbaave, in which, with his usual exactness and judgment, he relates two cases of the Hydrophobia. In the first, according to the method mentioned in the History of the Royal Academy at Paris (b), he ordered buckets of cold water to be poured, for a confiderable time, upon the patient's head; and a clyster, of warm water, oxymel fimplex, and fea falt, to be injected every four hours. By these means he was brought to drink freely of small beer, and a decoction of marsh-mallow leaves, elderflowers, and tamarinds: but notwithstanding these hopes, he died convulsed, yet calm and in his fenses, in a few hours.

<sup>(</sup>b) An. 1699. pag. 49.

THE other case had a more happy event: for though the dread of liquids was attended with foaming, roaring, and the most mischievous rage; yet by large doses of nitre, (to which laudanum and diacodium were fometimes added); by cooling the head continually with vinegar and rosewater; bathing the feet for one hour, every night and morning, in warm water and vinegar, with falt; keeping the body open by tamarinds, fyrup of violets, and frequent clysters of water and nitre; and lastly, eating almost constantly lemons with a little fugar; the poor wretch was most perfectly recovered.

But I must here observe, that the use of all these things was entered upon four days before the dread of water began; by which means To conclude, if any relief could be expected in this desperate state, I think it would be from large bleeding, even ad animi deliquium, before the sibres of the membranes and vessels have lost their natural force by convulsions; nitrous medicines; and plentiful diluting with cooling subacid liquors. But after all, it will generally happen, that (as the Greeks said upon deplorable cases) "Death will be the physician that cures (i)."

<sup>(</sup>i) 'largo's laran Favaros.

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# ESSAY IV.

Of Poisonous Minerals and Plants.

variety of internal poisons, as well mineral as vegetable, yet they all manifestly agree in their primary effects and manner of operation; which (as is explained in the Introduction) are somewhat analogous to the mischief from venomous bites or stings: the main difference lying in this, that in the one wounds are made outwardly,

1

r

e

in the other inwardly, that is, in the stomach and bowels; but in both cases, the animal oeconomy suffers in much the same way.

"Poisonous medicines," fays Dioscorides, "are many; but the "alterations made by them in "the body common, and but "few (a)."

Or all this kind, those of a mineral nature are the most violent and deadly, the greater gravity and solidity of their parts giving to these a force and action surpassing the mischief of vegetable juices. And therefore whereas noxious plants vary their effects in different creatures, so as to prove harmless,

<sup>(</sup>a) Ποικίλα μέν γαρ τα δηλητήρια Φάρμακα, Κοιναί δε κ) ε ωολλαί αιέξ αυτών γινόμεναι διαθέσεις. Alexiph. p. 399.

nay perhaps beneficial and nutritive to some, as we have before observed (b); the strength of the stomach in these animals being sufficient to conquer and divide such corrosive substances, and their blood perhaps requiring to be recruited by such warm and active particles; a mineral malignity is not, at least so far as we know, conquerable by any, but becomes universally hurtful and destructive.

WE shall here give the first place to Mercury sublimate.

This is nothing but a mixture of quickfilver with common salt. For, though it is always prepared with nitre and vitriol added to the salt, in different ways, the best of

<sup>(</sup>b) See the Introduction. Accomplis (a)

which is that described by Tachenius (c); yet neither of these enter into the composition, serving
only to facilitate the work, (which
they do by uniting with the alcalin
parts of the salt, and thus freeing its
acid from them:) as abundantly
appears from this experiment, that
mercury sublimed with the same
proportion of nitre and vitriol,
without salt, neither receives any
increase of its weight, nor acquires
any malignant quality.

THE effects of this poison, when taken, are violent griping pains, with a distension of the belly; vomiting of a slimy, frothy matter, sometimes mixt with blood, and stools of the same; an intolerable heat and thirst, with cold sweats, tremblings, convulsions,

<sup>(</sup>c) Hippocrates chymic. cap. xxiv.

Of Poisonous Minerals. 189 etc. as will appear from the following history (d).

To a large dog was given a drachm of mercury sublimate, mixt with a little bread. Within a quarter of an hour he fell into terrible vomitings, casting up frequently a viscid, frothy mucus, every time more and more bloody, and purged the same downward: till tired and spent with this hard service, he lay down quietly as it were to sleep, but died the next morning.

THE abdomen being opened, a great quantity of extravalated blood was found between the liver and stomach, and between the duplicature of the omentum about the stomach; the guts as well as the

<sup>(</sup>d) Wepfer De cicut. aquatic. p. 300.

stomach were distended, and full of a frothy bloody mucus: on the outside they were of a livid colour, within all over red, and inflamed down to the very rectum. The sibrous coat of the stomach being taken off, between that and the nervous one, grumous blood was found in several places: the like was discovered here and there in the intestins between the same coats.

THE same symptoms with these, and manifest signs of a burning corrosion followed with ulcers in the bowels, *Baccius* (e) observed in a young man poisoned by sublimate, mixt with his meat.

WHAT we are here chiefly to examine is, how from ingredients

<sup>(</sup>e) De Venen. pag. 21.

fingly innocent and harmless, so mischievous a compound can refult: for as the case is very plain with respect to salt, so is it likewise now notorious enough, that quick-silver it self, which the ancients, Dioscorides, Galen, Pliny, etc. have unjustly ranked among poisons, is in many diseases, inwardly taken, of very safe and beneficial use; and that not only when disguised with sulphur, sugar, etc. but crude, without any correction, or vainly pretended mortification.

This the Arabian physicians first gave the hint of; Avicen (f) having observed, that "they, who

Q4 " drink

<sup>(</sup>f) Can. Medic. l. iv. Fen. 6. Argentum vivum plurimum qui bibunt, non laeduntur eo: egreditur enim cum dispositione sua per inferiorem regionem.

"drink it in a large quantity, re"ceive no hurt; its weight mak"ing a free passage through the
"body." This was encouragement enough for the practice of
giving whole pounds of it in the
Iliac passion: which is oftentimes
done with good success, without
any frightful symptom accompanying the advantage received from its
ponderosity.

AFTERWARDS it plainly appeared that this mineral, either applied outwardly, or taken inwardly, though not in so great a dose as could immediately force its way through the intestins, even when it was lodged for some time in this or that part, was not at all hurtful by any corrosive or malignant quality.

I remember, that I once found fome quantity of it in the perinaeum of a subject taken from the gallows for a dissection, (whose rotten bones discovered what disease had required the use of it, and that, I suppose, by unction) without any marks of corrosion of the part, where it was collected.

And Fallopius (g), Brasavolus (b), with others of great note, confirmed its harmless efficacy in the cure of the worms, not only in adult persons, but even in the more tender constitutions of children.

Nor are these the only cases, in which good service may be had

<sup>(</sup>g) De Morb. Gallic. cap. lxxvi.

<sup>(</sup>b) De Morb. Gall. inter Autores de Morb. Gall. pag. 599.

10

a

0

b

from this weighty fluid. He that rightly confiders the state of the animal oeconomy, the various alterations it fuffers from the stagnation of its more viscid juices in the smallest canals, and how much the impulse and force of the circulating blood, by which obstructions are to be removed, must be increased by its carrying along with it fuch particles as the mercurial globuli; will perhaps fee good reafon to allow, that the prudent management of quick-filver may do that in some obstinate and dangerous diseases, which we cannot promise our selves from any other of our known medicines whatfoever.

But I shall not enlarge upon this head. The learned Dr. Cheyne has thoroughly explained the mechanism, by which such effects as these

### Of Poisonous Minerals, 195 these are produced (i). However, as all great medicines are to be looked upon as edge-tools, so this, as much as any, requires caution:

at

ne

1-

3-

in h

1-18

ıh

al

1-

ıt

y

-

t

r

n

observed by those, who are most bold in the use of it.

and indeed more than is commonly

For it cannot be denied, that the excessive gravity alone of this mineral, however serviceable in other respects, may, if it happens to lie in any quantity in the interstices of the nervous silaments, induce symptoms of dangerous consequence, as spasses, contractions, palsies, etc. which we find they commonly suffer, who have either been for a long time employed in rubbing quick-silver upon looking-glasses, or in any work by which they are obliged to draw in mer-

curial

<sup>(</sup>i) New theory of continual fevers.

curial fumes with their breath, or who have been too much daubed with mercurial ointments; as shall be observed anon.

NEITHER is this all. Experience has convinced us, that repeated doses of crude mercury have in some cases, even a considerable time after they have been taken, exerted their sorce, and thrown the body into unexpected disorders.

I remember two accidents of this kind (and one of them proved fatal), in which when small quantities had been given for many days together, a violent salivation ensued, more than two months after the use of it had been left off.

And not long fince, I faw a young lady, who having swallowed about

h,

11

i-

e-

y

ın

d

d

d

t

about fix drachms every morning, three successive days, was salivated three weeks. The flux then ceased, but returned after fix months, and held a month; and once more came on, in the same manner, two months after. The breath was each time strongly affected, as is usual in mercurial spittings. So surprisingly active is this mineral, even simple and uncompounded.

We may learn from hence, that it will be always right, in dealing with this flippery remedy, to take care that it has a free passage thro' the body; which must be done either by purging, or by combining it with substances, which will carry it off either by perspiration or urine: for what is called alcalising it, does not deserve the name of a preparation.

Now

Now as to fublimate, most certain it is, that the saline particles impart to the mercury this noxious quality; or, to speak more properly, that the salt receives from the mercurial corpuscles such an increase of its gravity and momentum, as renders its cutting corrosion more effectual and penetrating: for the manner, after which this matter is done, is probably this.

fo

The compounding parts of the mercury, though so minutely divided by the action of the fire, as to rise in the form of a sume, yet are still solid and ponderous bodies: and by reason of their extreme parvity, being perhaps simple and elementary corpuscles, they will easily be lodged in the pores and interstices of the saline crystals; which being composed of the atoms

5

S

1

1

of falt, variously by fublimation combined and united, are a kind of cutting lamellae or blades; the force of which could never have been very penetrating, upon the account of their lightness and easy dissolution, if the mercury, without blunting their edge, or breaking their figure, did not lend them an additional weight, and thus at the same time strengthen their action, and prevent their quick folution by the juices of the stomach: which cannot now disjoin their compounding parts, because the vacuities, into which they should, in order to do this, infinuate themselves, are already poffessed, and taken up by the mercurial globules. (for the fublish

In short, these crystals, which are to be considered as so many sharp knives or daggers, wounding

ing and stabbing the tender coats of the stomach, and abrading their natural mucus, will irritate the nervous liquor: upon which convulsions and vomitings, with excessive pains, must follow. And the blood-vessels being at the same time pricked, all the adjacent parts will be inslamed, the blood will stagnate: then come on ulcers, which, tho singly small, yet being many in number, do all together make up large gangrenes.

This being the nature of *sub-limed mercury*, it may not be amiss to inquire, how it comes to pass, that this same compound resublimed with live *mercury* in the proportion of four parts to three, (for the *sublimate* will not take up an equal quantity) especially if the work be repeated three or four times, loses its corrosiveness to that degree

degree as to become not only a fafe, but, in many cases, a noble medicine. For I do not see, that any of the chemical writers have hit upon the true solution of this phaenomenon.

HERE then it is to be considered, that the action of the faline crystals depending upon their solidity and largeness, these must necessarily, by every subsequent sublimation, be broken into smaller and fmaller parts. The mercurial globules, (for the reasons given by the author of the forementioned Theory of Fevers) arising more quickly and eafily than the falts, quit the interstices in which they were lodged, and the crystallin blades are divided every time more and more by the force of the fire: whereupon a new combination of parts fucceeds. And although there R

there be a greater proportion of the mineral to the falts than before, which makes dulcified mercury fpecifically heavier than the corrofive; (for this contains two parts of falt, and one of mercury; whereas the dulcified, well prepared, has equal parts) yet the broken pieces of the crystals uniting into little masses of differing figures from their former make, those cutting points are now fo much fmaller, that they cannot make wounds deep enough to be equally mischievous and deadly; and therefore do only vellicate and twitch the fensible membranes of the stomach to that degree, as excites them to an excretion of their contents and glandular juices, upward or downward, according as the force of irritation is greater or lefs.

mbarenon in new combin

21413

evalle licoccan And although

Thus a violent poison is mitigated into a vomit or purge: nay, it may eafily happen, (especially in robust constitutions, and if the bowels be at the same time by any means defended against the stimulating power of the medicine) that this twitching may be for flight, as to be almost insensible, and hardly troublesome. And then the mercurial globules, being freed indeed from most of the faline parts in their passage thro' the primae viae, but still having a mixture of some few of them, are quickly conveyed into the blood: where, by their motion and weight, they must necessarily dissolve the preternatural cohesions of all the liquors, particularly of those, which circulate in the smallest canals, and are most viscid and tenacious, making them more fluxil and R 2 thin, ·owi

d

e

US

thin, or of more easy secretion. Whereupon all the glands of the body are, as it were, fet to work, and scoured of their contents: but the falival ones especially, being many in number, very large and wide, and the juice they separate of a tough and ropy substance, so that a confiderable quantity of it is accumulated, before it is forced out at the orifices of the ducts; these effects will be most remarkable in them, and a falivation or fpitting must continue so long, till the active mineral particles are, through these and the other pasfages, discharged out of the body.

As the difference between mercury corrofive and dulcified lies in a greater and leffer degree of operation and force, so this same confideration distinguishes the several pre-

preparations of this mineral from each other; which though very many, yet do all vary their effects in the body, only according as the mercurial globules are differently combined with falts, and the points of these more or less broken by the action of the fire, in the burning of spirits upon them, and fuch like managements: and therefore however dignified with the great names of Arcana, Panaceae, Prince's Powders, etc. they do not afford us any thing fingular and extraordinary, beyond what we may with equal advantage promife our felves from some or other of the most common and usual processes,

WE may also fairly conclude from this reasoning, that the safest way of raising a salivation is by internal medicines; fince whatever R 3 mif-

mischiefs can be apprehended from thefe, may in a greater degree follow from the external use of mercury: not only because, as we have already hinted, the mineral globules, being intimately combined with falts in the feveral preparations given inwardly, will, by the irritation of these, be easily and fully thrown out at the organs of fecretions, till the blood is quite discharged of its load; whereas in all the dawbings with mercurial ointments, we can never be certain, that none of the heavy particles are left lodged in the interffices of the fibres, or cells of the bones; but alfo, in as much as by computing the portion of mercury in all the doses necessary to promote a spitting, and the weight of the same mineral usually applied when this is done by unction, it will appear that the quantity in the latter case vaftOf Poisonous Minerals. 207 vastly exceeds that in the former, and consequently that the inconveniences to be feared will be in the same proportion.

THEREFORE this external management of quick-filver is chiefly to be recommended, where the constitution is not broken, or ulcers and tumors require a particular cure, by liniments, etc. and a more thorough cleanfing of the body. And even in fuch cases, it will certainly be best to anoint daily with small quantities, and not to raise a high spitting; but promote the other fecretions, particularly sweating and urine, by plentiful drinking of thin liquors; and also, if there be occasion, by laxative medicines: for it is well known, that cures are often wrought by these means, although the mouth has never been ulcerated by the

R 4

mer-

mercury. At least this method will be a remedy for a time, and inable the patient to recover strength; so that he may afterward, if it be necessary, undergo a more severe treatment.

It may be observed, that as the earliest use of mercury was in unguents and emplasters, so most of the prejudices and outcries against it are owing to effects produced this way. For the first attempts of the cure of venereal maladies by this remedy were learned from the Arabians (k), who, having recommended mercurial ointments in the lepra or scabies, gave a handle to the Italian physicians to try their efficacy, in removing the foulness

<sup>(</sup>k) Vid. Joan. Baptist. Montan. tract. De morb. Gallic. inter autor. De morb. Gall. p. 482. et Fallop. De morb. Gall. cap. lxxvi.

# Of Poisonous Minerals. 209 of the skin from a new and terrible contagion: neither were they sparing of their liniments, which they continued to rub in for twelve, sisteen, nay sometimes for above thirty days together (1). So that it is no wonder, if they often met with very untoward symptoms from so severe a treatment; and if (as some of them

(1) Nicol. Massa De morb. Gall. tract. iv.

(m) affirm) they now and then

found mercury in the rotten bones of their patients, who had, it may be, fuffered too much both

Non semel in sepulchris argentum vivum in mortuorum capitibus reperi. Anton. Musa Brasavolus in tract. De morb. Gallic.

from

<sup>(</sup>m) Argentum vivum accepi ex osse cujusdam corrupto, quem perunctum ab empyricis plus decies ferebant, non semel emanavisse. Anton. Gall. in lib. De ligno sancto non permiscendo.

from their disease and their phyfician.

THERE are many histories of this kind; neither are instances wanting in living persons of mercury runing out of the body, from a tumor, either suppurated, or opened by a caustic: nay there is a case upon record, in which, upon opening a vein, some drachms of it slowed out with the blood (n).

To this examination of the properties and effects of mercury, I shall add an inquiry into the nature of another mineral poison, not very unlike it, either in its make or action: this is Arsenic.

THERE is some confusion in the accounts, which authors give

<sup>(</sup>n) Vid. Ephemerid. Germanic. Dec. 3. ann. 5. Observ, 172.

of this mineral. This arises from their not distinguishing the arsenic of the ancients from what is now. so called. I shall therefore exactly describe both the one and the other, not only from the latest writers of natural history, (for what Agricola, Matthiolus, Schroder, and even Wepfer, the best authors extant when this book was first published, have delivered to us on this subject, is all wrong) but more particularly from fome experiments communicated to me by the learned Dr. Hampe, a most excellent chemist, physician to her royal highness the princess of Wales.

THE Arsenic of the Greeks, Αρσενικον or Αρρενικον, was what the Latins named Auripigmentum, we Orpiment.

THIS

This is found in Greece and Hungary, in particular mines and veins, and is never mixt with any other mineral. It is of a foliaceous or laminated texture, and contains a great deal of fulphur; as appears by its inflammability, and by its giving, when mixt with mercury fublimate, a true cinnabar. By simple fusion it runs into a mass of a cinnabarine colour, called fandaracha. Though it yields a regulus, in every respect like to the regulus of true arsenic, yet it does not act as a strong poison. Hoffman (a) gave a good quantity of it to a dog, without any harm, The reason of this is, because its metallic particles are combined with fulphur, and not with falt,

21114

<sup>(0)</sup> Observ. Physico-chym. 1. iii. Obs. 1.

Of Poisonous Minerals. 213 at least in any confiderable degree.

Such a composition makes this substance more useful in painting than in physic; and, together with its colour, has induced those chemists, who have fancied that metals may be transmuted, to take it for the subject matter of their great work: for so they call the making of gold. They have very sondly grounded their hopes upon some odd aenigmatical verses in the Sibylline Oracles (p). But the some learned men have attempted to explain this riddle, as descriptive of the Greek name 'Appenion; yet none have so far succeeded, as fully to reconcile

<sup>(</sup>p) Έννεα γράμμα έχω, τε ρασύλλαβός είμι, νόει με. Αι τρεῖς ἀι πρῶται δύο γράμμα έχεσιν έκάς η, Ἡ λοιπη δὲ τὰ λοιπα, κὶ είσιν ἄφωνα τὰ πέντε. Τ΄ παντὸς δ΄ ἀριθμε έκατοντάδες είσι δὶς ὀκτώ, Καὶ τρεῖς τρὶς δεκάδες, κὶ δὶς τρία. Lib. i.

the numbers therein expressed at length, with those contained in the letters, of which that word confists (q): However, be that as it will, true it is, that this great expectation from this mineral is as old at least as the time of Caligula, that is, of a more ancient date confiderably, than the far greatest part of these supposititious and illcontrived compositions, which bear the facred name of oracles: for that covetous emperor, as Pliny relates (r), ordered a great quantity of orpiment, to be melted and managed, that he might extract gold out of it; and made some, but (as it usually happens in such experiments) the profit did not answer the expence.

(r) Nat. Hift. lib. mxiii. c. 4.

title

<sup>(4)</sup> Vid. Fabric. Bibl. Graec. V. xii. p. 696.

WHAT we now call arferir is of three forts, white, yellow and red. All these are factitious, and very probably not known to the ancients. They are made in this manner.

AT Schneebergh in Missia there is found, in great quantities, a particular kind of mineral called cobalt, of a greyish colour, and ponderous. This roasted and calcined, in a surnace made for that purpose, yields a white smoak, which gathers, at the end of a very long sunnel, into an ash-coloured powder, as sine as slower. This, with the addition of a true proportion of pot-ash, is sublimed, and gives the white crystallin arsenic (s).

<sup>(</sup>s) See Kunckel's Annotations upon Neri's Art of Glass, in German; and Philosophical Transact. No. 293.

The metallic earth, of a vitreous nature, which remains after this operation, melted with a due proportion of calcined flints and pot-ash, makes what is called *Smalt*. The *cobalt* contains about three parts of *arsenic*, and one of this earth.

When newly sublimed and perfectly pure, it is a shining white transparent body, not unlike to a metallic glass: in the air it changes its bright whiteness to a milky colour, and becomes entirely opake. It is not inflammable; but evaporates in the fire, without leaving any earth behind, in a white smoak, smelling like garlick. It affords a semimetallic regulus, both by sublimation and precipitation. The first is soliaceous, light and spongy; the other ponderous, though also

of a foliaceous texture, and refembles bismuth. This last regulus may be made without iron, with the black Flux only; or with nitre and tartar; in the same manner as is the regulus of antimony; but it requires a nice operator.

White arfenic is entirely soluble in water. If one part of it be sufficiently boiled in sisteen parts of distilled or rain-water, it gives by evaporation salts of triangular planes, which unite into betoedral crystals: and in these, either beat to powder, or dissolved by boiling, metallic globules, resembling those of quick-silver, are plainly discovered by the microscope. Which confirms what Kunckel says, that a great part of arsenic is mercury (t): so that arsenic may

a

e

;

of

S

<sup>(</sup>t) Chymical philosophy confirm'd by experiments, chap xi. in Pyrotechnical Discourses. Lond. 1705. 8°.

be defined to be a volatil metallic

Yellow arsenie is prepared by subliming white arsenie with the addition of a tenth part of sulphur. This is not so transparent as the white, but splendid, and very like to a metallic yellow glass.

THE Red differs from the Yellow only in this, that a greater quantity of fulphur is added, together with a particular kind of a red cobalt called kupfer nickel.

This being the composition of this mineral, we may readily understand the manner of its deadly operation. The case is plainly the same with that of sublimate correspose: and as there the salts combined with the mercurial globules form

form cutting crystals; so here the metallic particles, which make the regulus, give a force and solidity to the saline bodies, which wound the stomach and guts, as the others do, even to such a degree as to cause mortifications.

THE several histories related by Wepfer (u) put this out of question: it is sufficient to our purpose to mention one.

A Doc having eat some fat mixed with white arsenic, died the next day. The upper part of the stomach, when opened, was red and inflamed; the coats thiner than ordinary; the bottom of it was covered with a fetid slime, and some pieces of fat; the thin guts were so corroded, as to be per-

- y e = -

25

m

S 2

vious

<sup>(</sup>a) Cicut. aquat. hist. p. 274. et seq.

vious in three places, two of the ulcers so large that they would eafily admit a bean: the cavity of the abdomen contained a yellowish tchor tinged with blood.

The case being thus, one would wonder, what should induce authors to prescribe so corrosive a mineral to be worn upon the pit of the stomach, as an amules against the plague. This trick we may well believe to be dangerous, when Lionardo di Capoa (x) tells us of a child killed by the violent vomiting and purging, occasioned from a slight wound made in the head by a comb wet with oil, in which arsenic had been insused: for the pores of the body being opened by

<sup>-(</sup>x) Incertezza de' medicamenti, p. 82.

heat and exercise, some of the noxious effluvia might easily insinuate themselves into the part. Accordingly Crato (y) observed an ulcer of the breast caused by this application; Verzascha (z) violent pains, and sainting sits; Diemerbroeck (a), and Dr. Hodges (b), death itself.

The truth of the matter is, this practice seems to owe its origin to a mistake. Perhaps some of the Arabian physicians had commended dansini worn in a bag for a preservative in plague time. This in their language signifies cinnamon; but the Latin interpreters retaining the same word in their

the nature of

<sup>(</sup>y) Epistol. 168.

<sup>(</sup>z) Observ. 66.

<sup>(</sup>a) De peste, Histor. 99. Annotat.

<sup>(</sup>b) De peste Londinens. p. 239.

translations, (as was frequently done) one or other afterward not understanding its meaning, and deceived by the likeness of the found, substituted in its place de arsenico, as if darsini were all one with zarnich. The authority of the first author served to propagate the error: nor were those wanting, who reasoned upon the matter, and found it agreeable to their philosophy, that this mineral should draw to it self and concenter the arsenical effluvia out of the air, and thus secure the body from their infection; thefe being, as they imagined, the common cause of pestilential diseases.

HAVING thus particularly difcoursed of the nature of these two poisons, I shall not need to insist upon any more out of the mineral kingdom. All of them bear some analogy to the former, and are more or less dangerous, according as their salts receive a differing force from the metallic particles. For this reason, as we have observed, that the most virulent may be mitigated by breaking the points of the saline crystals; so on the other hand, the most innocent minerals may become corrosive, by combining them with salts: as we see in the several preparations of silver, antimony, iron, etc.

This puts me in mind of making a remark, which I think both curious and useful. It is observed, that the fumes of lead are very noxious to those, who are constantly employed in melting it, as Plumbers, Gasters of shot, etc. A learned

learned physician, of my acquaintance, lately told me, that a great artist in this way had affured him, he had found by experience, that this inconvenience did not attend the melting new lead, in any degree fo much as it did the melting it when it was old: that he had workmen, who had for many years laboured under him, in casting new metal, and had never fuffered in their health by it. This difference he rightly ascribed to the corrosive quality, which lead acquires from the falts in the air, by lying long exposed to it. Time puts me in mind of crak-

For the fumes of minerals are only parts of the respective subflances minutely divided; and therefore will not only produce suitable effects, but also in a more dangerous way; being not so much guarded

farther into the body, that is, into the lungs, in respiration, as well as into the stomach, by means of the saliva: not to mention the impression upon the spirits in the nostrils, which must certainly be very considerable.

I HAD once in my possession, given me by an ingenious chemist, a clear liquor, which though ponderous, was so volatil, that it would all sly away in the open air, without being heated; and so corrosive, that a glass stopple of the bottle, which contained it, was in a short time so eroded, that it could never be taken out. The sume from it was so thin, that if a candle was set at some distance from the bottle, upon a table, the heat would direct its course that

#### 226 Of Poisonous MINERALS,

way; so that it might be poisonous to any one that sat near to the light, and to no body besides. I know the composition of this stygian spirit; but it is better, that the world should not be instructed in such arts of death. It is sufficient to our purpose to observe, that it was salts combined with metallic bodies.

given me by an insectious eleminated clear lies or, which though not a clear lies or, which though not all all fly away in the open air, without being heared; and so contoined the clear that it is pottle, which was in the could never be taken out. The time from it be bottle, was set at some different and the bottle, was set at some different from the bottle, upon a table, the from the bottle, upon a table, the heat would direct its course that

up with more of conductor than

#### in in the little de la circle d

e

12

4

S

H

13

d

## Of Poisonous Plants

ROM Minerals we come to poisonous Plants. The most noted of these are the cicuta and aconitum. The former is of two sorts, our common bemlock; and the aquatica, which Mr. Ray calls Cicutaria palustris tenuisolia.

What the cicuta, so much in use of old for killing, especially at Athens, was, we don't know: it is most probable, that it was not a simple but compounded thing. The history of the noble death of Socrates, related by his disciple Plato (a), (if this is not wrought

<sup>(</sup>a) Phaedon. fub finem.

#### 228 Of Poisonous Plants.

up with more of ornament than truth) feems to evince it to have been a mixture of fome anodyne juices with others of a corrofive nature. Theophrastus (b) says, that Thrasyas, a great physician, had invented a composition, which would cause death without any pain; and that this was prepared with the juice of hemlock and pappy together, and did the business in a small dose.

An extract of this kind might perhaps take away life with fuch fymptoms, as this great philosopher went off with, viz. eyes fixt, heaviness and insensibility in the legs, then great coldness in them, which by degrees seized the vital parts.

au

<sup>(4)</sup> Histor. Plant. lib. ix. c. 17.

n

e

e

e

ıt

d

PAT

d

7

t

h

7

e

4

503

I AM the more inclined to believe this, from what is recorded anciently of the people of Marfeilles, that they had a poison kept by the public, in which cicuta was only an ingredient; a dose of which was allowed by the magistrates to any one, who could shew a reason why he should defire death. For, this custom, as Valerius Maximus observes (c), came from Greece, particularly from the ifland Geor, where he saw an example of it in a woman of great quality, who, having lived very happy ninety years, obtained leave to die this way, left by living longer she should happen to see a change of her good fortune.

<sup>(</sup>c) Lib. ii. c. 6. §. 8. Vid. Aelian, Var. Hift. 1, iii. c. 37

#### 230 Of Poisonous Plants.

Bur the cicuta aquatica, at least in our colder countries, is much more violent than the other. Wepfer has, in a very learned treatife, described its deadly effects in fome children, who by mistake had eat of the roots of it. These were excessive pain and heat in the stomach; terrible convulsions, with the loss of the fenses; distortion of the eyes; flowing of blood out at the ears the jaws fo hard shut that no force could open them; efforts to vomit, but nothing thrown up; frequent hickups; with a great distension and fwelling, especially at the pit of the stomach; and when death had concluded the tragedy, a continued runing of green froth at the mouth.

STALPART vander Wiel gives

# Of Poisonous Plants. 231 the like account of two persons killed at the Hague by the same roots (d).

is

ţ,

d

n

e

In a dog, that, for experiment's fake, died by this poison, the stomach when opened was found quite constringed, and shut up at both orifices; its inward surface red, with livid spots here and there.

Thus it appears, that this plant confifts of hot, acrid and corrofive parts; which by rarefying the natural juices of the stomach, and hurting its nerves, are the cause of those terrible diforders, which have been described.

For, upon the sense of a violent irritation and pain, the ner-

<sup>(</sup>d) Observati Cent. 1. Obs. 43.

#### 232 Of Poisonous PLANTS

vous fluid is by the mind, in a kind of ferprise and hurry, determined in great quantities to the affected part; in order to throw off the cause of the disagreeable sensation: which, if the stimulus be not over great, is done by the contraction of the fibres of the ftomach, and muscles of the abdomen, causing vomiting. But when the painful twitching is quite intolerable, the business is over-done; and the fibres are drawn into spasms, which contract the mouth of the Romach, fo that the noxious matter can't be discharged, but is kept there in continued force and action. And by the communication of the infection through the nervous fystem, the whole body quickly fuffers; the blood-veffels are torn and broken by the violence of the convulfions, and blood gushes out from the ears, nostrils, etc. THIS COLUMN TO THE

This universal muscular contraction was the reason, that one of the children, attended by Wepfer, made urine in the midst of the agony, to the highth of sive or six seet, with a strength and violence surprising to the spectators.

The case of the aconitum is much the same. This is our napellus or monks-bood; and its effects do so nearly agree with those now related of the cicuta, that I shall not need to recite them: the experiments of Wepfer (e) are full and convincing. And indeed, as all the histories, which this same author has so carefully given us, of trials made with several vegetable poisons, as the solution, nux vomica, cocculus Indi-

e

C

t

1

e

S

IS

<sup>(</sup>e) Pag. 176. feq.

#### 234 Of Poisonous Platns.

cus, etc. on different creatures, put it out of all doubt, that the common mischief of these is a twitching and slight inflammation of the stomach, with an affection of the nervous sluid; so it appears from hence, that virulent Plants, although they may be distinguished even from one another by particular virtues, do however kill by a like operation and force, which differs chiefly in degree from that of noxious minerals.

Nor is it at all strange, that the symptoms from a vegetable, and from a mineral virulency, should be so different, although of the same kind, and only of unequal force: for the more solid parts of minerals, eroding the coats of the stomach, induce a perfect mortification and gangrene, and thus do their work at once; whereas the weaker

#### Of Poisonous PLANTS. 235

weaker falts of *Plants* can make only pungent irritations, upon the painful fense of which the animal is thrown into convulsions, and dies by these prevailing in all parts of the body.

Upon this score, though mineral poisons do not commonly pass the primae viae; vegetable ones in some cases may: just as we find that those medicines, which have a great degree of irritation, presently induce a vomiting; whereas the same twitching a little weakned suffers them to pass into the intestins, and work downward by stools.

d

d

16

al

of

he

fi-

do

he

cer

By this we may perhaps give fome guess at the nature of those poisons, with which they tell us the natives in some parts of Africa and India are so expert at killing,

#### 236 Of Poisonous Plants.

that they can do it in a longer or fhorter time. These are most probably either the fruits, or the inspissated juices of corrosive plants, which instaming the bowels, may cause little ulcers there, whose statal consequences, we know, may very well be slow and lingering.

This I am the rather induced to believe, because an ingenious furgeon, who lived in Guinea, told me, that the antidote, by which the Negroes would fometimes cure those who were poifoned, was the leaf of an herb, which purged both upward and downward. For by this means the stomach might be cleared from the adhering corrofive parts of the venom. Yet I can hardly think it possible at the same time, that they should be able, by varying the composition or quantity of the dose, 

dose, to ascertain the time in which it shall kill, to a week, month, etc. nor have I ever met with any person, who could attest this to be matter of fact: tho' repeated trials and observations may help one well practised in such tricks to give notable conjectures in this point.

e

y

IS

,

),

d

IS

n

e

it

e

e

The ancients indeed pretended much the same thing with their aconitum, of which they seem to have made a kind of secret and mystery: as we learn from Theophrastus (f), who says, "the or-"dering of this poison was dif-"ferent, according as it was de-"signed to kill in two, three "months, or a year." But this he relates only as a common tale or opinion, and not as a story, to

<sup>(</sup>f) Hift, Plant. l. ix. c. 16.

which himself gave any manner of credit.

IT is very plain, that the common cure of all poisons, taken into the stomach, must be by throwing them up again by vomiting as foon as possible, and defending the membranes from their pungent acrimony. Drinking very large quantities of warm milk, with oil of sweet almonds, till the vomiting ceases, will answer the first intention: the other, in mineral poisons, (for the effects of the vegetable, after they have been vomited up, generally go off, by diluting plentifully with foft and fat liquids) requires particular care, which, I think, may be in this way. We have found the force of these to depend upon a combination of metallic particles with faline crystals: therefore the disuniting of thefe

these must destroy their power. This (as Kunckel (g) has hinted) may be done, by drinking a quantity of a lixivium, made by a folution of falt of tartar in water: for this falt, uniting with the corrosive crystallin salt, will, (after some degree of effervescence) kill it, as the chemists speak; by which means, being disengaged from the mineral globules, it will be rendered of no effect.

Tris practife is founded upon a remarkable experiment, related by the same author, which is this. A child's head, for the cure of scabs, was dawbed over with an ointment made of ung. pomat. and fublimate corrosive: this immediately caused such a swelling, with

YA89II

<sup>(</sup>g) Chymical philosophy confirm'd by experiments.

#### 240 Of Poisonous Plants.

intense pain and inflammation, that the eyes and nose could not be seen. In this extremity, when the patient was thought to be dying, a learned chemist, happily coming to the house, advised to soment the head all over with a strong lixivium: this, in a few hours, quite removed the terrible symptoms.

What fuch an application could do outwardly, it may, upon the same rational grounds, be presumed it will perform likewise in the stomach, at least in some degree; and thus become an antidote against the most violent of all known poisons.



(William)

their results continue them morning

finall defe, one of the most mobile

TRICE TO THE SOURCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

# ESSA A Relation Vig

# brated a drug and help to on a brated of the office of the

very good purpoles to understand

the manner of operation of for cele-

THE ancients having experienced, that Opium would oftentimes kill, though taken in no large quantity, ranked it with poisons, and gave it the first place among those, which from their stupesying quality they called narcotic.

True indeed it is, that we do every day find this to be, in a fmall

small dose, one of the most noble remedies in the world. But it is not worth the while to engage in the controversy, how far possons are medicinal: since it is notorious enough, that medicines sometimes prove possonous. And take the matter as we please, it may serve to very good purposes to understand the manner of operation of so celebrated a drug, and help us in a great measure to ascertain its use in different cases, if we are beforehand rightly apprised of its nature and way of acting.

In order hereunto, it is necessary, besides some other praecogmita, since one of the chief virtues of this medicine is hypnotic, to define distinctly what sleep is, or rather, (to avoid confusion and disputes about words) what difference there is between an animal body, when when afleep and when awake: for I suppose the history, manner of preparing, etc. of Opium, to be already known.

FIRST then, there is no one but knows, that in sleep there is a ceffation from action. When waking, we walk, discourse, move this or that limb, etc. but in natural and undiffurbed rest there is nothing of all thefe: that is, whereas, being awake, we perform feveral motions by the voluntary contraction of our muscles; when afleep, those muscles only are contracted, whose action is in a manner involuntary, or to which the mind has always fo constantly determined the spirits, that it does it by a habit, without the intervention of the reasoning faculty: fuch are those of the heart and villed no la flora breaft.

when edgep and when aroke So that there is at this time a kind of relaxation or loofeness of the moving fibres of the feveral members; or at least such a quiet position and state of them, by which all the antagonist muscles are in an aequilibrium and equality of action, not overpowering one another. For this indeed feems to be one great design of sleep, to recover to the parts over-stretched by labour their former tone and force: and therefore we naturally, when composing our selves to rest, put our body into that pofture, which does most favour the particularly wearied limbs, and conduce to this end. wis and bring

In the next place it is very plain, that there is in fleep not only a rest, and suspension from acting, of most of our bodily organs, but even

even of our thinking faculty too; that is, (for I would prevent cavils) a ceasing from such thoughts, as when waking we are exercised about, which we reflect upon, and will to employ our mind with. For though dreams are thoughts, yet they are but imperfect and incoherent ones, and are indeed either fo faint and languid reprefentations, as to be confistent with our sleep, as some may be: or else if they be strong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the interruption and disturbance of it.

From hence it will follow, that the motion of the arterial fluid must be, caeteris paribus, more sedate, even and regular, in the time of sleeping than waking. For, besides the various alterations, which in the latter state this receives

Hence also it will come to pass, that the influx of the liquor of the nerves into the organs of the body, as also its reflux towards the brain, is in sleep either none, or very inconsiderable: that is, that this fluid has at this time but little or no motion. For 'tis muscular action and sensation that require it to be thus determined this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet by the arrival of blood at the brain, this juice will still be sepa-

separated there, fit to be derived into its canals or tubes: so that by this means there will be a kind of accumulation, or laying up in store, of spirits for the offices and requirements of waking.

Thus we may in short look upon the time of watching, as the time of wearing out, or the destruction of the animal fabrick; and the time of fleep, as that in which is is repaired and recruited: not only upon the account of what we have just mentioned concerning the nervous liquor, but also with respect to all the other parts, as well fluid as folid. For action does necessarily by degrees impair the fprings and organs; and in motion fomething is continually abraded and struck off from the distractil fibres, which cannot otherwife therwise be restored than by their being at rest from tension. Besides that, such a regular and steady course of the blood, as we have observed to be in sleep, is by far more sit and proper for nutrition, or an apposition of parts to the vessels, which an uneven hurry of it is more apt to tear off and wash away.

THE case being thus, it is very plain, that whatsoever can induce such a disposition of the sluids and muscular parts of the body, as this we have described, will so far cause sleepiness. And in like manner, when any thing interposes and hinders this composedness and tranquillity, the removing of the impediment will be the causing of sleep: inasmuch as this is only reducing the animal oeconomy to its

a

I

its right state, in which by natural order there must be a succession of sleeping and waking.

Thus it appears how necessarily continued exercises make us sleepy; since these exhaust the juice of the nerves; that is, both lessen its influx into the organs of motion, and incline the mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the pain and uneasiness, with which too violent a tension of the parts is always attended: which therefore we must needs desire to relax; or lay to rest.

That sleepiness, which follows upon a fulness of the stomach after eating or drinking, is owing to a different cause; and does indeed so nearly fall in with the effects of U opiate

opiate medicines, that it requires a particular confideration.

As hunger, or the emptiness of the stomach, is a painful sensation; fo the fatisfying, or removing of this, is a pleasing or agreeable one. Now all pain is a stimulus upon the part affected; and this, we all know, being attended with contractions of the pained membranes, causes a greater afflux than ordinary of the nervous juice that way. On the other hand, pleafure, or a delightful fensation in any part, is accompanied with a fmooth undulation, and eafy reflux of the liquor of the nerves towards the brain. This is, as it were, the entertainment of the mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the spirits to the organs of motion: that is, there is fuch a relaxation of the muscular

muscular fibres, and such a dispofition of the nervous sluid, as we have observed to be necessary to sleep.

This is the reason of that chilliness in the limbs, which we commonly complain of after a good feast.

Ir it seem strange, that a pleasure in the stomach should so powerfully influence the mind; let it be considered, on the other hand, how violent effects an uneasy and disagreeable sense in the same part does produce; what a terrible agony two or three grains of crocus metallorum throws the whole sabrick into; how readily the sluid of the nerves is with a more than ordinary impetus determined and commanded into the muscles of the stomach and abdomen, in order

C1

to throw off the enemy, and remove the ungrateful fensation.

Now the consequences, which we have ascribed to a pleasing sense in this part, are only just the contrary of these, we find the opposite affection of pain induces. And indeed pleasure and pain are two great springs of action in the animal oeconomy; the changes they make in the fabrick are the causes of many effects which feem furprifing, because we do not regard the mechanism, by which they are produced: but these must be more confiderable in the stomach than any where else; this part being, for very wise purposes, of so acute a feeling, that some philosophers have for this reason thought it to be the feat of the foul.

BESIDES

Moralett throat we made all BESIDES this confideration, we must take notice, that the stomach, being distended with food, presses upon the descending trunk of the aorta, and thus causes a greater fulness of the vessels in the upper parts: whereupon the brain is loaded, or the derivation of spirits into the nerves diminished, and inactivity or drowfiness ensues. From hence proceed those flushings in the face, redness, etc. after plentiful eating or drinking, most visible in those, whose vessels are lax and weak: as in exhausted and hectic persons they more especially are.

Thus we may, without the affiftance of the new chyle entering into the vessels, account for that inclination to fleep, which follows upon a full ftomach:

stomach; though we must also allow the distension from this to be a considerable cause of the same effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay, sometimes perhaps not within two or three hours after eating; and therefore the sudden drowsiness must (as well as the present refreshment and reviving, which meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy alteration.

We come then in the next place to Opium itself; the chemical analysis of which, out of six ounces, afforded, of a volatil alcalin spirit, not very unlike to that drawn from harts-horn, two ounces; of setid oil, sive drachms, one scruple, sixteen grains; of coal, void of salt, two ounces, two drachms, one scruple, four grains.

The virtues therefore of Opium are owing to a volatil alcalin falt, intimately mixt and combined with an oily, fulphureous fub-flance: the effects of which we must consider, first of all upon the stomach, and afterwards, when they have passed the primae viae, upon the arterial shuid it self.

An agreeable fensation produced in the stomach, together with a distension of its membranes, we observed before to be the cause of that sleepiness, to which we are so prone after eating. The one of these engages the mind, the other acts upon the body. For pleasure amuses the soul, as it were, so that it does not think, or exercise it self about any outward objects: that is, is inclined to rest. And the sulness of the vessels in the brain U 4 checks

checks and hinders, in some measure, the derivation of the nervous juice into the organs, etc.

Now they, who take a moderate dose of Opium, especially if not long accustomed to it, are commonly so transported with the pleasing sense it induces, that they are, as they oftentimes express, themselves, in Heaven: and tho' they do not always fleep, (which proceeds from the presentation of pleasing images to the mind being fo strong, that like dreams they over-engage the fancy, and fo interrupt the state of rest) yet they however enjoy so perfect an indolence and quiet, that no happiness in the world can surpass the charms of this agreeable extafy.

Thus we have from this medicine, but in a far more eminent degree,

esolo beveno var made the

degree, all those effects, which we observed to follow upon that grateful fense in the stomach, which a moderate fulness produces. For no bodies are fo fit and able pleasingly to affect our sensit membranes, as those which consists of volatil parts, whose activity is tempered and allayed by the smoothness of some lubricating and oily ones: which, by lightly rarefying the juices of the stomach, and caufing a pleasant titillation of its nervous coat, will induce an agreeable plenitude, and entertain the mind with ideas of fatisfaction and delight.

THE case being thus, we easily see upon what mechanism the other virtues of *Opium* depend, its easing pains, checking immoderate evacuations, etc. not only in that the mind being taken up with

with a pleasing sense, is diverted from a disagreeable one; but all pain being attended with a contraction of the part, that relaxation of the fibres, which it now causes, eludes and destroys the force of the stimulus.

In like manner, in immoderate fecretions there is most commonly an irritation of the organs, the removal of which will abate the discharge. And herein lies the incrassating quality of this medicine, in that the twitching sense upon the membranes of the lungs, bowels, etc. being now lessened, the sharp humor is suffered to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is so troublesome as to be thrown off and expell'd: it being all one as if there were no irritation of the part, if the uneasy

fense thereof be not regarded by the mind.

THESE effects will all be hightened by the mixture of the opiate particles with the blood; which is hereupon rarefied, and distends its vessels, especially those of the brain; and this does still to a greater degree lessen the influx of the nervous fluid to the parts, by pressing upon the little tubuli, or canals, thro' which it is derived.

This is the reason of that difficulty of breathing, which they for a time experience, who take this kind of medicine: this symptom being inseparable from the rarefaction of the blood in the lungs.

From hence it appears, that the action of Opium is very analogous logous to that of other volatil spirits, only that a small portion of it has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of most of them.

This is very evident in those, who accustom themselves to take large doses of it; as the Turks and Persians do to that degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a drachm or two at a time: for the effects of it in them are no other than downright drunkenness; upon which account (a) it is as common a saying with them, and on the same occasion, "he has "eat Opium;" as with us, "he has drank too much wine."

NEITHER indeed do they otherwise bear such large quantities of it, than our tiplers will a great

<sup>(</sup>a) Vid. Belon. Voyag. lib. iii. c. 15. deal

deal of brandy: that is, by habituating themselves to it by degrees, begining with small doses, and requiring still more and more to raise themselves to the same pitch. Just as Galen (b) tells us of a woman at Athens, who by a gradual use had brought herself to take, without any hurt, a confiderable quantity of cicuta, or hemlock. Which instance is the more to our purpose, because Nie. Fontanus (c) knew one, who being recovered of the plague, and wanting sleep, did, with very good effect, eat hemlock for some time; till falling ill again of a fever, and having left off the use of this remedy, he endeavoured to procure rest by repeated doses of Opium, which (nature having been accustomed

(r) Respons. et Curat. Medic. p. 162.

Sob

<sup>. (</sup>b) Simpl. Medicam. Facult. lib. iii. c. 18.

to a stronger alterative) had no operation, till the help of cicuta was again called in with desired success.

It is a sufficient confirmation of all this reasoning, that Prosper Alpinus (d) observed among the Egyptians, those who had been accustomed to Opium, and were faint and languid thro' want of it, (as drinkers are if they have not their liquor) to be recovered, and put into the same state of indolence and pleasure, by large doses of Cretic wine made hotter by the infusion of pepper, and the like strong aromatics.

Nor is it perhaps amiss to remark, than in maniacal people, as is frequently observed, a quadruple

<sup>(</sup>d) Medicin. Aegypt. lib. iv. c. 1.

dose of Opium will scarce produce any confiderable effect. Now in persons so affected, the mind is deeply engaged and taken up with fome images, or other, as love, anger, etc. fo that it is not to be fo eafily moved or diverted by those pleasing representations, which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the virtues of this medicine in a great measure depend. Besides this, those who are maniacal do to a wonder bear the injuries of cold, hunger, etc. and have a prodigious degree of muscular force; which argues the texture of their blood to be very ftrong, and the cohesion of its globules great: fo that the spirituous parts of the opiate cannot make that disjunction and rarefaction of this fluid in them, which it does in ordinary bodies and constitutions.

dose of Opiner will source produce

MANY are the improvements, which might be made of this theory, with relation to the practice of physic: but these will be obvious enough to one instructed in the animal oeconomy.

I CANNOT; however, omit two useful remarks from it. The first is, that by not understanding the manner, in which this noble medicine acts, when it checks immoderate secretions, physicians are often led into wrong methods, and give it to stop those evacuations, in which there are no spafms or painful irritations; as particularly, in colliquative Diarrhoea's attending hectic fevers: whereas, it is manifest, it must in such cases (without the defired effect) do real mischief, by relaxing the fibres, and hearing and rarefying

farefying the fluids, already too thin and broken in their texture.

cannot acted recover their tenes;

AND, on the other hand, it is eafily feen, that this same property, by which it takes off cramps in the nerves, and thus cures excretions depending upon them, will very often happily promote those difcharges which are natural, when they are unseasonably interrupted by violent contractions. Thus opiates, in nephritic pains, move the urine stopped by gravel and stones; and, in uterine cases, assist nature in propelling the menses, the foetus and the lochia. as to notrain a mode he had thus taken, and could gridle,

To conclude then, it is very plain, that there needs no more to make Opium prove destructive or a poifon, than to take too great a quantity of it: for then it must inflame editabled and that X is he breaked

nodi

the stomach, and rarefy the blood to such a degree, that the vessels cannot again recover their tone; whereupon apoplectic symptoms, etc. will ensue.

To be convinced of this, I forced into the stomach of a small dog about half a drachm of crude Opium diffolved in boiling water. He quickly vomited it up with a great quantity of frothy spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head, and beating him, I made him retain three or four doses, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When he had thus taken, as I could guess, near two drachms, I watched him about an hour : then he began to sleep, but presently started up with convultions, fell into universal tremblings, his head constantly twitched and shaking, he breathed **fhort** 

short and with labour, lost entirely the use first of his hinder legs, and then of the fore ones, which were stiff and rigid like sticks. As he lay fnorting, to haften his end, I was giving him more of the folution; but on a fudden his limbs grew limber, and he died.

OPENING his stomach, I found it wonderfully distended, though empty of every thing but some water and Opium; parcels of frothy mucus fwimming in it: the infide was as clean as if scraped and washed from all the slime of the glands, with fome redness here and there, as in a begining inflammation. The pylorus was contracted. The blood-vessels of the brain were very full: and I took out a large grume of concrete blood from the upper part X 2

of it, cutting into the finus longitudinalis, as is not uncommon in apoplectic carcases; but sound no extravasated ferum in the ventricles, nor among any of the membranes.

As to the cure in such cases; besides emptying by vomiting, bleeding and bliftering, acid medicines and lixivial falts are the proper remedies. These contract the relaxed fibres, and by their diuretic force make a depletion of the vessels. I have particularly, with extraordinary success, given repeated doses of a mixture of falt of wormwood with juice of lemons. This is the foundation, upon which van Helmont prepared his laudanum cydoniatum, and Starkey his pacific pill. Generous wine, which the ancients gave for an antidote, can be no other ways useful, ful, than as it dissolves the resinous clammy part of the Opium sticking to the coats of the stomach, and so forwards its expulsion by other helps, which cause a contraction of the muscular fibres.

## के के

A S an Appendix to this discourse, I shall subjoin an account of another Poison, very different from any we have described, but nearly related to those called narcotic.

This is the fimple water distilled from the leaves of the Lauro-cerasus or common laurel: the bad effects of which were first observed some years since in Ireland; where, for the sake of its slavour, it was frequently mixed with brandy.

X 3 A SMALL

A SMALL quantity of this killed two women, who drank it, very fuddenly. Hereupon a learned physician, surprised at the event, (this plant having never been thought to be any ways noxious) made several experiments with it upon dogs, which were afterwards, some of them, repeated here, with the same fatal success (a).

From all these, but more particularly from observations communicated to me by Dr. Nicholls, (which he had made in his anatomical lectures) I shall give a short description of the appearances in the animals put to death in this uncommon way.

<sup>(</sup>a) Vid. Philosoph. Transact. No. 418 and

All the dogs fell immediately into totterings and convulsions of the limbs, which were presently followed by a total paralysis, so that no motion could be excited even by pricking or cutting them.

No inflammation, upon diffection, was feen in any of the internal membranes. The most remarkable thing was, a great fulness and distension of the veins, in which the blood was so sluid, that even the lymph in its vessels was generally found tinged with red.

The same water, injected, as a clyster, into the intestins, had always the like effects, in a very few minutes.

of this poison more evident, Dr. X 4 Nicholls

Nicholls prepared a quantity of it much stronger than ordinary, by cobobating, (as the chemists call it) or distilling it twice from fresh leaves. By this proceeding he had about a drachm of a heavy oil, of the colour of olive oil, fubfiding at the bottom of about three pints of water: this, by frequent shaking, was quite incorporated again with the water.

ABOUT two ounces of this killed a middle-fized dog, in less than half a minute, even while it was passing down the throat.

I DON'T know a more convincing proof of what I have all along affirmed, that all poisons act principally upon the nervous fluid, than this feemingly innocent water gives us. That a fimple liquor, without any extraordinary sensible qualities,

qualities, should even in its passage into the stomach, nay when thrown into the lower guts as a clyster, instantaneously kill, and that without any marks of inflammation or corrosion, can no other way be accounted for, but by an immediate effect upon the animal spirits.

If what I have, in the Introduction, conjectured concerning the nature of the nervous fluid, be right; the elastic matter, which enters into its composition, must in the membranes suffer a repulsion from some active particles in this water: (as we fee in many experiments of electricity, it is in this manner affected by feveral bodies meeting with it) in consequence of which, the nerves, first of the membranes which it touches, and then of all the organs, must lose their action. Hence it is that animals

#### 274 Of LAUREL-WATER.

mals killed this way, after strong convulsions, die universally paralytic: and a sudden stop being put to the circulation, the blood remains in persect sluidity in the veins.

More will be faid to this purpose in the following Essay. I shall only add here, that the deadly power of this water feems to be intirely owing to its being over-faturated with that beavy oil, which we have mentioned: and therefore Dr. Nicholls experienced, that ten drops of a red oil, (like to this, of a kernelly flavour and tafte) distilled in the same manner from bitter almonds, (after the sweet oil had been expressed) mixt with an ounce of common water, in like manner, killed a dog in about half an hour.

alternative lateration

freignly and was afterwar Considering all this, and that it would be a confirmation of what I have afferted, if the application of fuch fubstances, as draw back the spirits to their membranes, should, by an irritating force, contrary to the repelling liquor, revive the dying animal; we gave to a fmall dog about an ounce of strong laurel-water. He fell immediately into most violent convulsions, which were foon followed by a total loss of his limbs. When he feemed to be expiring, we held to his nostrils a phial of good spirit of sal ammoniac, and forced a small quantity of the same down his throat: he instantly felt its virtue, and, by continuing the use of it for some time, by degrees recovered the motion of his legs; and, in about two hours, walked about with tolerable strength,

### 276 Of LAUREL-WATER.

strength, and was afterwards perfectly well.

THE antidote shews the nature of the poison; and I make no doubt but the same will prove effectual against any others of this kind, which, without an inflaming quality, stupesy, and stop the motion of the nervous shuid.

I GIVE this hint, because it is well known, that the kernels of some fruits, particularly of black cherries, afford by distillation a water, in taste and smell, not unlike to that from laurel or bitter almonds: which, if drawn off very strong, or over-impregnated with the heavy oil, may certainly cause the like bad symptoms. Some trials, as I am informed, have proved this to be so. Upon this account, I think our shops had better

# Of LAUREL-WATER.

better be without this water; especially since it is not known to have any medicinal virtue, and is commonly given to infants, easily assected, and subject to convulsions, the very disorder, which waters of this kind have been found to produce.



ann'I

ESSAY

hetter be without this water, affect



pacificance on Ewint Las baffer

# ESSAY VI.

Of venomous exhalations from the EARTH, poifonous AIRS and WA-TERS.

BESIDES these already treated of, there is yet another way of being possioned, and that is by venomous steams and exbalations, or a possionous air taken into the body by the breath.

YIARRA

hence, that all deadly renounce and This is notorious enough, and authors upon many occasions make mention of it; but when they come to explain the particular manner how this kills, they most commonly reduce it to some of the poisons, which prove destructive by being admitted into the stomach: alledging that malignant fumes and airs are therefore fatal, because impregnated with arsenical, mercurial, and the like hurtful μιάσμαλα or particles, they convey these into the body; which being of a very corrofive nature, must necessarily do hurt both to the fluid and folid parts. s. da sauve other Telcos

AND indeed that the fumes of these same minerals are very pernicious, and air filled with their atoms very unsit for respiration, is most certain; but to argue from hence,

hence, that all deadly vapours and malignant airs owe their mischief to these only, is too fond and ill-grounded a conceit: since upon a due inquiry it will appear, that there may be, and are, mortiserous exhalations from the earth, insecting the air, of a nature so different from any of those poisons; that the very substance, from which they arise, may not be at all hurtful, though taken into the stomach it self.

Venomous steams and damps from the earth the Latins in one word called mephites (a).

This, as many other Tuscan words, comes from a Syriac theme,

both to the flood and fill out it

<sup>(</sup>a) Virgil. Aen. vii. v. 84.

Saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim.

Vid. Servium, ibid.

which

which fignifies to blow or breathe (b). And in ancient times several places were remarkable for them: fo the Mephitis of Hierapolis was very famous, of which Cicero, Galen, but more particularly, and from his own fight and knowledge, Strabo (c) makes mention.

Such another was the specus Corycius in Cilicia, which, upon the account of its stinking deadly air, fuch as is thought to proceed from the mouth of dragons, which the poets give to Typhon, was called cubile Typhonis. This Pompon. Mela (d) describes; and it is indeed as ancient as Homer (e):

Sintro ...

<sup>(</sup>b) Scaliger, Conject. in Varron.

<sup>(</sup>c) Lib. xiii.

<sup>(</sup>d) De Situ Orb. lib. i. c. 13.
(e) Έιν Αρίμοις όθι φασὶ Τυφώε τμμεναι iuvás. Il. β. ¥ 783. for

for Arima, in which he places it, was, as Eustathius observes, a mountain of Cilicia.

NEITHER are such sumes as these now infrequent; and tho' mostly found in mines, pits, and other subterraneous places, yet they are sometimes met with on the surface of the earth too, especially in countries fruitful of minerals, or pregnant with imbowelled sires: such are Hungary and Italy, which latter, as Seneca (f) take notice, has always been remarkable for them.

I SHALL therefore, having had the opportunity of making some remarks upon one of the most famous of all in those parts, give as good an account as I can of that, and its manner of killing; which

<sup>(</sup>f) Nat. Quaest. 1. vi. c. 28.

though I dare not affirm to be applicable to every mephitis, yet feems plainly to be the case of most of them : and where it is not. this fimple mischief will only be found to be complicated with another; and then some extraordinary fymptoms, or appearances in the animals killed, will easily make a discovery of the additional venom and malignity over the main with of a little hall, about cirks feet

This celebrated Mofeta, taken notice of (or at least some other hereabouts) even in the time of Pliny (g), is about two miles distant from Naples, just by the Lago d' Agnano, in the way to Pozzuolo or Puteoli, and is commonly called la Grotta de Cani: because the experiment of its deadly nature is frequently made upon dogs

<sup>(</sup>g) Nat. Hift. L. ii. c. 93. drough

though it be as certainly fatal to any other animal, if it come within the reach of its vapour. For Charles the eighth of France proved it so upon an ass; and two slaves put into it by order of D. Pietro di Toledo, viceroy of Naples, with their heads held down to the earth, were both killed (b).

It is a small grotta at the foot of a little hill, about eight feet high, twelve long, and six broad. From the ground arises a thin, subtle, warm fume, visible enough to a discerning eye, which does not spring up in little parcels here and there, but is one continued steam, covering the whole surface of the bottom of the cave; and has this remarkable difference from common vapours, that it does not, like

<sup>(</sup>b) L. di Capoa delle Mofet. pag. 37. fmoak,

fmoak, disperse it self into the air, but quickly after its rife falls back again, and returns to the earth; the colour of the fides of the grotta being the measure of its ascent: for so far it is of a darkish green, but higher only common earth, and this is about ten inches. And therefore as I found no inconvenience by standing in it, so no animal, if its head be kept above this mark, is in the least injured. But when (as the manner is) a dog, or any other creature, is forcibly held below it, or by reason of its fmallness cannot hold its head above it; it presently, like one stunned, loses all motion, falls down as dead, or in a fwoon, the limbs convulsed and trembling, till at last no more fign of life appears, than a very weak and almost insensible beating of the heart and arteries: which, if the animal be left there a little

a little longer, quickly ceases too; and then the case is irrecoverable, as in one perfectly strangled. But if it be taken out in time, and laid in the open air, it soon comes to life again; and sooner, if thrown into the adjacent lake, which by constringing the fibres of the skin, in the manner of a cold bath, puts the blood again into its circulation.

It will afford some light towards the knowledge of the nature of this sume, to mention some other experiments made in the grotta (i). A lighted torch, shuff and all, goes out in a moment, when dippid into the vapour.

A PISTOL cannot take fire in it. If a weather-glass be so fixed

<sup>(</sup>i) Addison's Remarks on Italy, p. 230.

in the grotta, that the stagnum is wholly covered with the vapour; the quick-silver neither falls nor rises otherwise than in the outward air.

In this short, but accurate history of this grotta, I have set
down those particulars, which not
only distinguish mephitical exhalations from common and innocent
sumes, but also give hints sufficient,
I think, to determine the reason
and manner of their surprising
effects.

And not to spend time in refuting the opinion of others, I first take notice, that here can be no suspicion of any such poison as we have described: if there was, animals taken out of the grotta could not so immediately recover from the effects of it, without Y 4.

diptly sugation in frogs.

any remaining appearance of faintness and sickness, or such symptoms as are fuffered from inspiring air impregnated with corrolive effluvia; and these would certainly, in some degree at least, infect the air in the upper part of the cave, which is always pure and fit for respiration. Neither could a mischief of this kind be produced, without some marks of it in the creatures killed, when opened: which yet discover nothing extraordinary, either in the fluid or folid parts, except what I shall prefently mention in frogs.

In order therefore to understand wherein this deadly power consists, it must be observed, that the use of respiration is twofold; the first, that the blood, in its passage thro' the lungs, may by the elasticity of the air, distending the vesiculae, and

and thus pressing upon the arteries, (k) be comminuted and broken, so that no cohesion of its parts may hinder the secretion of those humors, which in the several glands are to be derived from it: the other is, that the blood may be supplied with something from the air, whatever it be, necessary to life.

THAT there is a vivifying matter from the air, which passes into the blood by the breath, I have in another place (1) demonstrated by observing, that the same quantity of it will not suffice long for breathing, though it be deprived of none of those qualities, by which it is fitted to inflate the lungs, and

want of gravity and claims produce

(1) Discourse on the Plague, 9th Edit.

agitate

<sup>(</sup>k) Vid. Malpigh. De pulmon. et Bellin. Opuscula.

agitate the blood. And likewife, from the experiment of Dr. Halley, who, when several fathom under water, in his Diving Engine, breathing an air more condensed than the natural, found that he drew his breath more slowly than usual: the reason of which must be this, that when a greater quantity of air than ordinary was taken in at a time, and consequently the blood furnished with more of those particles, which are necessary to be mixed with it, a less frequent respiration sufficed.

The case being thus, since (as we have mentioned) the mercury in the barometer is not altered in its ascent by this vapour, that is, there is no want of gravity and elastic pressure in it, at least not to a considerable degree; we must conclude, that there is some quality in it, which, when

VENOMOUS EXHALATIONS. 291 when it is drawn into the lungs, prevents and stops the usual com-

munication of the inlivening spirit

from the air to the blood.

WE have already taken notice, that there can be no real poison here. All that is discovered by the earth from which the fume arifes, is no more than that it is of a greenish colour, with a subacid taste, very much (as L. di Capoa observes) like to that of the phlegm of vitriol: fo that it may very well be called an unctuous vapour, of the vitriolic kind, raised by a subterraneous heat.

It is certainly necessary to the inflation of the pulmonary vesi-culae, and the subsequent entrance of the fubtil matter from the air into the blood, that the nervous liquor should have a free course into

into them; it is therefore highly probable, that these vitriolic particles in the sume have a counteraction or repulsive force to the elastic matter of this liquor; by means of which the *fibrillae*, into which it should pass, being destitute of it, become quite relaxed and lose their force (m).

NEITHER must it seem strange, that the animal spirits should be so suddenly interrupted in their action, by the interposition of a ponderous stuid; since we see every day how instantaneously, on the other hand, their motion is quickened and revived by the application, to the nostrils, of volatil salts: and it may be observed, that these are always alcalin, that is, of a nature quite opposite to vitriolic

<sup>(</sup>m) Vid. Effay V. at the end.

VENOMOUS EXHALATIONS. 293 or acid spirits, so as readily to fall into a conflict or fermentation with them.

To conclude this part of our discourse; I think it a sufficient confirmation of this reasoning, that in frogs killed in this grotta, the bladders of the lungs (more visible otherwise and distinct in these creatures than in most other) were found fubfided and quite empty of air (n). But if any one defires a farther proof, he may, according to these principles, make, as L. di Capoa did, (o) an artificial Mephitis: for if Antimony, Bismuth, or any other fuch mineral, be finely powdered, and moistened with Aqua fortis, or Spirit of Nitre; there will arise a great heat, with a thick

(o) Ibid. pag. 128.

<sup>(</sup>n) L. di Capoa, Mofet. pag. 40.

dark smoak, in which, as in this grotta, torches are extinguished, and animals, though but slowly, stifled and killed.

THE mortal effects of Subterraneous damps, in mines, deep wells, and the like close places; as also of the fumes of confined burning charcoal, may be accounted for in the same way: these being generally acid exhalations from mineral fubstances (p). And as in animals, which have died in the described grotta, the vesicles of the lungs are found fubfided, wanting due tension from the animal spirits; so in the diffection of a man killed by the vapour of wood coals, carried from a baker's oven into a deep cellar, as the story is related in the Memoirs of the Royal Aca-

<sup>(</sup>p) Vid. Philos. Trans. N°. 411. et 429.

demy at Paris (q), the brain appeared dry, and the muscles of the arms and thighs so relaxed, that they seemed separated from the parts, to which they belonged.

Bur it must here be observed, that, in some cases of this nature, the mineral particles are mixed with fo fmall a proportion of water, that, instead of extinguishing a flame, they will themselves, like gunpowder, take fire, and burn at the approach of a candle. A famous instance of such a vapour is given in our Philosophical Transactions (r): and an experiment, made by a mixture of oil of vitriol and filings of iron, confirms the truth of our reasonings on this head. 

(r) Nº. 442.

74457

<sup>(</sup>q) Ann. 1710. pag. 17.

Thus I have shewn how death may enter at the nostrils, though nothing properly venomous be infpired. It might perhaps be no difficult matter to shew, how a lesser degree of this mischief may produce effects, though feemingly very different from these now mentioned, yet in reality of the same pernicious nature: I mean, how fuch an alteration of the common air, as renders it in a manner mephitical, (which is done by too much heat, and at the same time too great a proportion of watery and other groffer particles mixt with it) may be the cause of epidemic diseases, and, it may be, more especially of those, which, by reason of their untoward symptoms, are usually called malignant. GISTANIA ANDES

For it is very remarkable, that Hippocrates (s) observed the constitution of the air, which preceded pestilential fevers, to be great heats, attended with much rain and fouthern winds: and Galen (t) takes notice, that no other than a moist and hot temperament of the air brings the plague it felf; and that the duration of this constitution is the measure of the violence of the pestilence. Lucretius (u) is of the fame mind ! for in his admirable description of the plague of Athens, " These diseases (says he) " either come from the air, or a-"rife from the earth," on odd nogu

1---- Ubi putrorem bumida nacta est Intempestivis pluviisque et solibus icta,

lagavers

<sup>(</sup>s) Epidem. lib. ii. et iii.

<sup>(</sup>t) De temperament. l. i. c. 4. et Commenstar. in epidem. l. iii.

<sup>(</sup>u) Lib. vi, y 1099.

In short, the general histories of epidemic distempers almost constantly confirm thus much; and would have done it more, if the vain notion of occult venoms had not prepossessed the minds of authors, and made them regardless of the manifest causes.

And this is notorious enough in those countries, where malignant diseases are most rise: thus it is a very common observation in the East-Indies, that during the dry heats the season is healthful, but when the rains fall immediately upon the hot weather, then untoward severs begin to threaten.

THE same is observed in Africa: for (as Joan. Leo (x) relates) if

**fhowers** 

<sup>(</sup>x) Hiftor. Afric. 1. i. c. 1. Vid. Purchas's Pilgrims, b. vi. ch. 1. Dapper, Descriptio Afric. pag. 127.

showers fall there during the sultry heats of July and August, the plague and pestilential severs ensue thereupon, with which whosoever is infected hardly escapes.

WHOEVER reflects on what has been faid of the use of respiration, and considers the propositions of Bellini, will easily understand the reason of these events.

This great demonstrator has proved, that malignant and pestilential severs are owing to a viscid and tenacious lentor or slime, which first obstructs the capillary arteries, and afterwards, being dissolved by heat, ferments with the blood, and changes it to a mass unequally sluid and glutinous.

Now it is plain, that air, together hot and moist, not having Z 2 force

force fufficient to comminute the arterial fluid in the lungs, this, when it arrives at the fecretory organs, will, inftead of deriving into them their proper liquors, leave its most viscid parts sticking about their orifices, which by degrees make obstructions. These can only be removed by the impetus of the fucceeding blood, and the agitation of heat: and then this slimy mucus, being again taken into the circulation, will, in the nature of a ferment, difturb the whole mals, and alter its natural properties.

I VERY well know, that the authority of Hippocrates is brought to support the fancy of a latent aerial poison in some of these distempers: his Θειόν τι (something divine (y) is construed in this sense.

<sup>(</sup>y) Vid. Prognostic. et Galen. Comment.

But his best interpreter, Galen, understood by this expression no such thing as they mean: on the contrary, he says it is a manifest constitution of the air, prevailing unseasonably, such as himself has described in his Aphorisms (2); and which is the same with that, of which we are discoursing.

Minadous (a) therefore rightly remarks, that, in his whole epidemics, Hippocrates never once mentions any venom as the cause of malignant diseases; and, as to any thing really divine, the wise old man in other treatises (b) expresly teaches, "That no disease comes "from the gods, one more than "another, each acknowledging

guous,

Lich medi-

(a) De febre malign. lib. i. c. 8.

<sup>(</sup>z) Sect, iii. Aph. 11.

<sup>(</sup>b) De aere, aquis et locis. et De morbo

"its own natural and manifelt "caufe." square the thing as they mean; on the

Bur it is foreign to our pur pose to enlarge on this subject. In I shall only hint, that physicians ought therefore to be very cautious in giving, as they often do, in cases of this nature, under the notion of Alexipharmacs, fuch medicines as raife a great heat both in the stomach and blood. Have ing engaged the animal spirits in war with malignities, they too often fend treacherous auxiliaries to the fupposed weak party; and, by exciting new tumults and disorders; check and interrupt the work of nature, which always endeavours to conquer its enemy by critical discharges. (z) Sec. in. Aph. 11

IT must indeed be owned, that some malignant severs are contagious,

gious, and that contagion is a real poison: but the original cause of a disease, and the communication of it, are very different things. Of this I have largely discoursed on another occasion (c): I shall therefore only hint here, that when a fever is communicated by way of infection from one already difeafed, this most commonly happens at the latter part of the distemper; that is, (as was observed in the bydrophobia) when the fermenting blood is throwing off great quantities of its active particles upon the glands of the most constant and easy secretions: such are those in the surface of the body and the mouth. These therefore being by the air drawn into the lungs of a found person, and likewife infinuating themselves into the

<sup>(</sup>c) Discourse on the Plague.

pores of the skin, will affect first the nervous sluid, and then the blood, and produce the like sermentation and disorder, which had been bred in the body from which they arose.

THE way, by which bad food, ill ripened fruits of the earth, etc. do often produce malignant and pestilential diseases, is not very different from that, by which we have observed unwholesome airs to be the cause of the like effects. For the juices, with which those supply the blood, being corrupted, must neceffarily make a fluid neither fit for nutrition nor the animal fecretions: and it is therefore no wonder, if, besides the other symptoms ensuing, fore pustules, inflammations, uleers, etc. (more common in fevers from this cause than in any other) are Discourage are

are raifed in the furface of the body. To another the rained and want body in the furface of the body in another than a man and the rained an

It is upon this account, that a famine is very often succeeded by a pestilence. And this calamity generally begins among the poorer fort of people, whose diet to be fure is the worst.

Ir is a constant observation in countries subject to the plague, as Turky and Africa, that when the common inhabitants die in great numbers, foreigners who live in plenty, if they avoid communication with the infected, escape the danger.

Thus much concerning poisonous exhalations and airs, so far as the consideration of the grotta de cani has led us on to inquire in-

L MEAN

to their effects? For though there may be other alterations of this fame element, differing in their nature from this we have infifted upon, and yet equally pernicious and hurtful; yet we take no notice of any of them, in regard that those, which are from arfenical. mercurial, and the like fumes, are reducible to a foregoing Essay: and those, which are owing to a change of the known properties of the air, may be eafily explained, by what has been already delivered in this I hall therefore rather chuse to make some remarks on the mischief of another fluid. which as it is the next in use to this we have been treating of, fo the bad qualities of it, when it comes to be altered, must necessarily be almost equally fatal and dangerous; or no su bol and iwwo

I MEAN water, which is of for constant service, not only for our drinks, but also in preparing of our sless and bread, that it may justly be said to be the vehicle of all our nourishment: so that whenever this happens to have other properties than are necessary to fit it for this purpose, it is no wonder if in its passage through the body these make suitable impressions there.

Thus at Paris, where a part of the city is supplied with a water from Arcueil, which is so full of stony particles, that even the pipes, through which it runs, are in time incrusted and choked up; Dr. Lister has observed, that the inhabitants are more subject to the stone

Jeveral Saryr. xiii.

those mineral bodies, and nitrous

stone in the bladder, than in most other places (d).

In like manner, let the gross particles, with which the water is faturated, be of any other nature, metallic, saline etc. these, according to their various gravity, the capacity of canals, and fuch like circumstances, will, when they come to circulate in the animal body, be by the laws of motion deposited in one part or other. 5180 those mineral bodies, and nitrous falts, which abound in the snowy waters of the Alps, do so certainly stuff and inlarge the glands of the throat in those who drink them, that scarce any who live there are exempted from this inconveni-Ence (e) son the son

(d) Vid. Lifter's Journey to Paris.

<sup>(</sup>e) Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus?
Juvenal, Satyr. xiii.

For this reason, the choice of water for drink among the ancients was by weight, the lightest being preferred, as most free from all heterogeneous bodies.

The case therefore of poisonous springs is, their having corrosive corpuscles mixt with their water, which cannot sail, when for-saken of their vehicle in the canals of the body, to do the same mischief as they would, if taken by themselves undiluted: only with this difference, that they may in this form be carried sometimes farther into the animal occonomy, and so, having passed the primate viae, discover their malignity in some of the inmost recesses. Thus the sons ruber in Aethiopia, (f) men-

<sup>(</sup>f) Lib, xxxi. cap. 2.

tioned by Pliny (f), about which abundance of native minium or cinnabar was found, shewed its ill effects chiefly on the brain: and therefore Ovid (g) fays of it,

---- Si quis faucibus bausit,
Aut furit, aut patitur mirum gravitate

Soporem.

We shall not need then to enlarge on this matter; since any of the forementioned mineral poisons may thus impart their deadly quality to waters: and accordingly there are instances of arsenical, mercurial etc. fountains, of which the histories may be seen in the collections of the learned Baccius (b); and one very remarkable in the Philosophical Transactions (i).

have at the immal recell

(b) De Therm. lib. vi.

<sup>(</sup>g) Metamorph. lib. xv. v. 320.

<sup>(</sup>i) Number 8. que inter de l'al

But as we before took notice concerning airs, so it may be worth the while to observe of waters; that there are some alterations of them, which though not properly poisonous, yet are of so great consequence in their effects, that they may very well deserve to be regarded.

Romaroce and Relayabe ; and exa-This I shall do with respect to a great abuse, committed in this kind about the city; and that is, in chuling fometimes flagnating impure well-water for the brewing of beer, and making other drinks. Such a fluid indeed has oftentimes a greater force and aptness to extract the tincture out of malt, than is to be had in the more innocent and foft liquor of rivers: but for this very reason it ought not, unless upon mere necessity, to be made milime

made use of; this quality being owing to the mineral particles and aluminous falts, with which it is impregnated. tiste the energine and serious of

A LATE author (k), by fearching into the first accounts of the diftemper we call the Scurvy, described by Pliny (1) and Strabo (m), under the promiscuous names of ftomacace and scelotyrbe; and examining the authentic histories of it in later years, made by the most observing physicians in those countries, where it was unhappily revived, as Olaus Magnus, Balduinus Ronseus, J. Wierus, Solomon Albertus, etc. finds that the origin of it was in all times and places charged upon the use of unwholesome stag-

**利时海**。

<sup>(</sup>k) Dr. J. H. Scelera aquarum: Or, a Supplement to Mr. Graunt on the bills of mortality.

<sup>(1)</sup> Lib. xxv. c. 3.

nating waters. Then by comparing together the claiey firata of the earth about the cities of London, Paris, and Amsterdam, he shews, that where the water is worst, there this malady is most rife. So that he has put it out of all doubt, that most of the perplexed and complicated fymptoms, which are ranged under this one general name, are in a great degree owing to the ill qualities of this element.

And indeed Hippocrates him-felf, as he has very plainly deci-phered this disease (n), by the title of σπληνες μεγαλοι, or great spleens; fo he does very particularly in another treatife (o) take notice, that drinking of flagnating well-waters

<sup>(</sup>n) Prorrhet. lib. ii. c. 76.7

<sup>(</sup>e) De aere, aquis, et locis, sub finem.

must necessarily induce an ill disposition both of the spleen and belly.

IF we inquire into the reason of such ill effects, we must consider, that clay is a mineral glebe, and that the gross particles and metallic salts, with which waters passing through such a bottom abound, are, as Dr. Lister (p) observes, not to be mastered, that is, indigestible in the human body. Not only therefore will these cause, as he very well argues, calculous concretions in the kidneys, bladder, and joints, and as Hippocrates experienced, hard swellings in the spleen; but they must necessarily oftentimes by their corrosive quality twitch and irritate the

fenfil

<sup>(</sup>p) De fontib. med. Angl. p. 2. pag. 75. At fossilia sive metallica salia alia arque alia sunt, et hobis et pene igni dixeram indomabilia.

fenfil membranes of the sto-mach and bowels, and thus hinder and interrupt the digestion of our food. Nay, besides all this, when they come into the blood, it is no wonder, if the small canals of insensible perspiration are frequently stopt and obstructed by them: for it is upon this score that Sanctorius (q) teaches us, " that " heavy water converts the mat-" ter of transpiration into an ichor,

" which being retained, induces a

" cachexy."

WHAT mischiefs will ensue hereupon every one fees; not only pains in the limbs, livid spots in the furface of the body, ulcers, etc. from the acrimony of the undischarged moisture; but many besides of those nervous com-

<sup>(9)</sup> Medic, Static. § ii. Aphor. 6. A 2 2 plaints, 1601

plaints, which go by the name of byfterical and bypochondriacal, may take their rise from the same source: for the before cited Sanctorius (r) has remarked, that the flatus or wind, so inseparable from those cases, is no other than "the "fluid of perspiration rude and unfinished."

If these inconveniences are oftentimes not felt, at least not till towards the declining age, in strong and active habits of body; yet I am, from very good experience, assured, that they deferve consideration in weaker constitutions, and a sedentary life, especially of the more tender sex.

<sup>(</sup>r) Ibid. § 3. Aph. 13. Flatus nil aliud est quam rude perspirabile.

no ton betenfood by

For these reasons Pliny (s) tells us, "that those waters are "condemned in the first place, "which, when boiled, incrustate "the sides of the vessels." And that our well-waters do this, no body, who looks into the common tea-kettles, can be ignorant.

And indeed in ancient times, as that part of medicine, which relates to diet, was more carefully studied, than it is now; so this point particularly, of which we are treating, was of so great moment, that *Hippocrates*, who wrote the best book (t) on the subject that ever was published, has in a

<sup>(</sup>s) Lib. xxxi. c. 3. Damnantur imprimis fontes, quorum aquae decoctae crassis obducunt vasa crustis.

<sup>(</sup>i) De aere, aquis, et locis.

great measure accounted not only for the diseases, but even for the temper and disposition of the people of several countries, from the difference of their airs and waters.



G.V. Gucht Sculp.

Petras or territory

The explication of those Figures, which are not explained in the Treatise.

TABLE III. The Scolopendra. Fig. 1. a a. The claws of the poisoning forceps.

Fig. 2. One of the claws magnified, in which appears the aper-

ture b.

Fig. 3. The Scorpion.

a a. The claws.

b. The tail with the sting at the end.

Fig. 4. The sting magnified, to shew one of the slits, out of which issues the poison a.

Fig. 5. The Tarantula.

a a. The wounding forceps.

b b. The feelers.

## TABLE IV.

Fig. 1. The upper part of an expanded leaf of the Lichen.

a a. The Peltae or seminal Capselae, at the extremities of the leaves.

Fig. 2. The under fide of the same leaf, with the Peltae.

Fig. 3. A view of a leaf, as it lies on the ground unexpanded.

Fig. 2. One of the claw in raise field, in which appears the aperture b.

Fig. 3. The Scorpion:

a c. 2 hecelaw i T

the end.

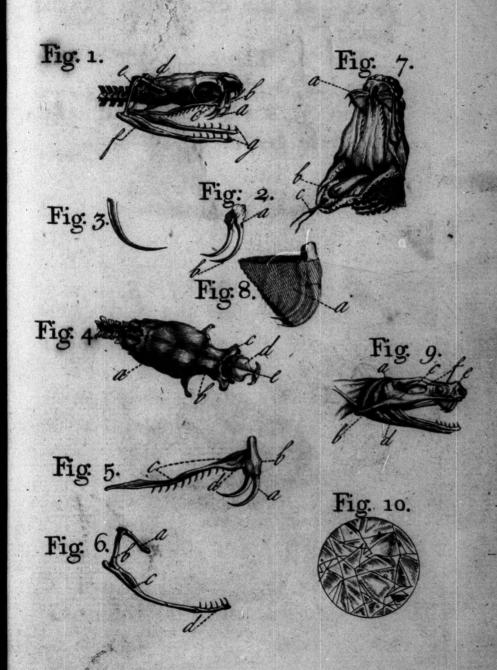
ab

Fro. 4. The fing magnified, to thew one of the fing out of which iffices the first the

TABLE IV.

Fig. 1. The upper part of an expanded leaf of the Liebens

lab: 1.



Таь: п.

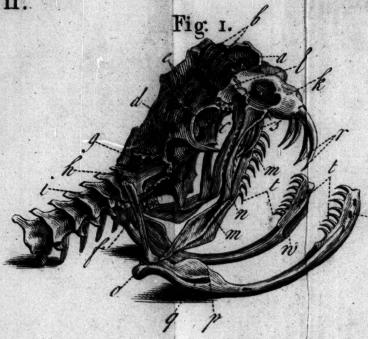
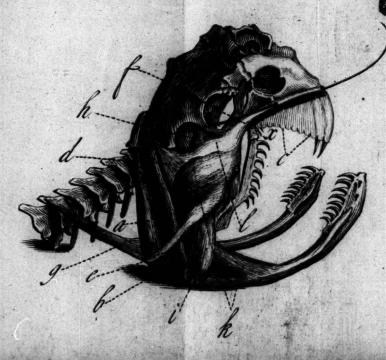


Fig. 2.

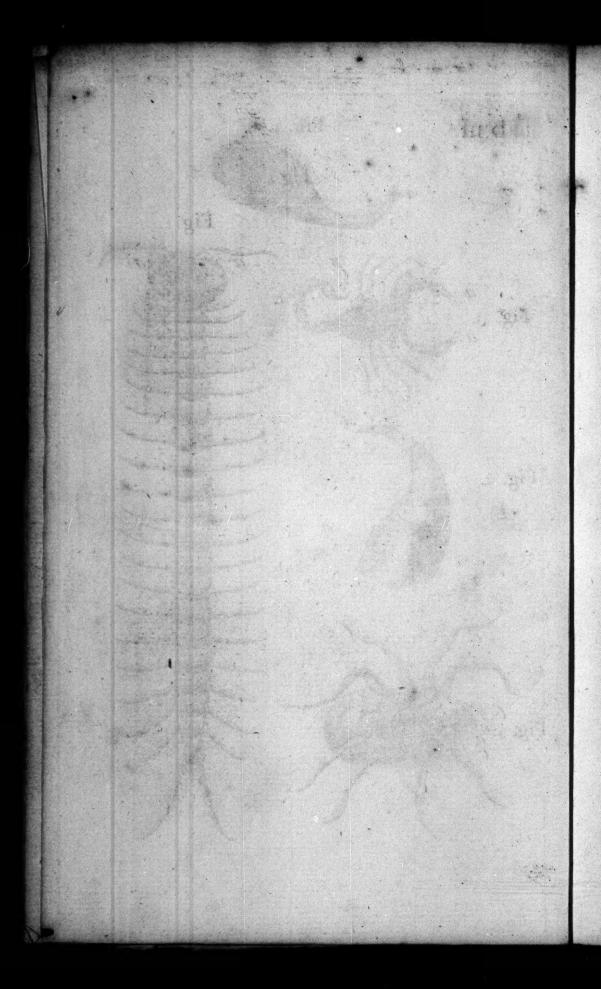


R

G. King ad viewm delin: et sculp.



Tab:m. Fig. 4. Fig. 1. Fig. 3. Fig. 2.



Tab:rv.

Fig.1.



Fig.2.



Fig. 3.



